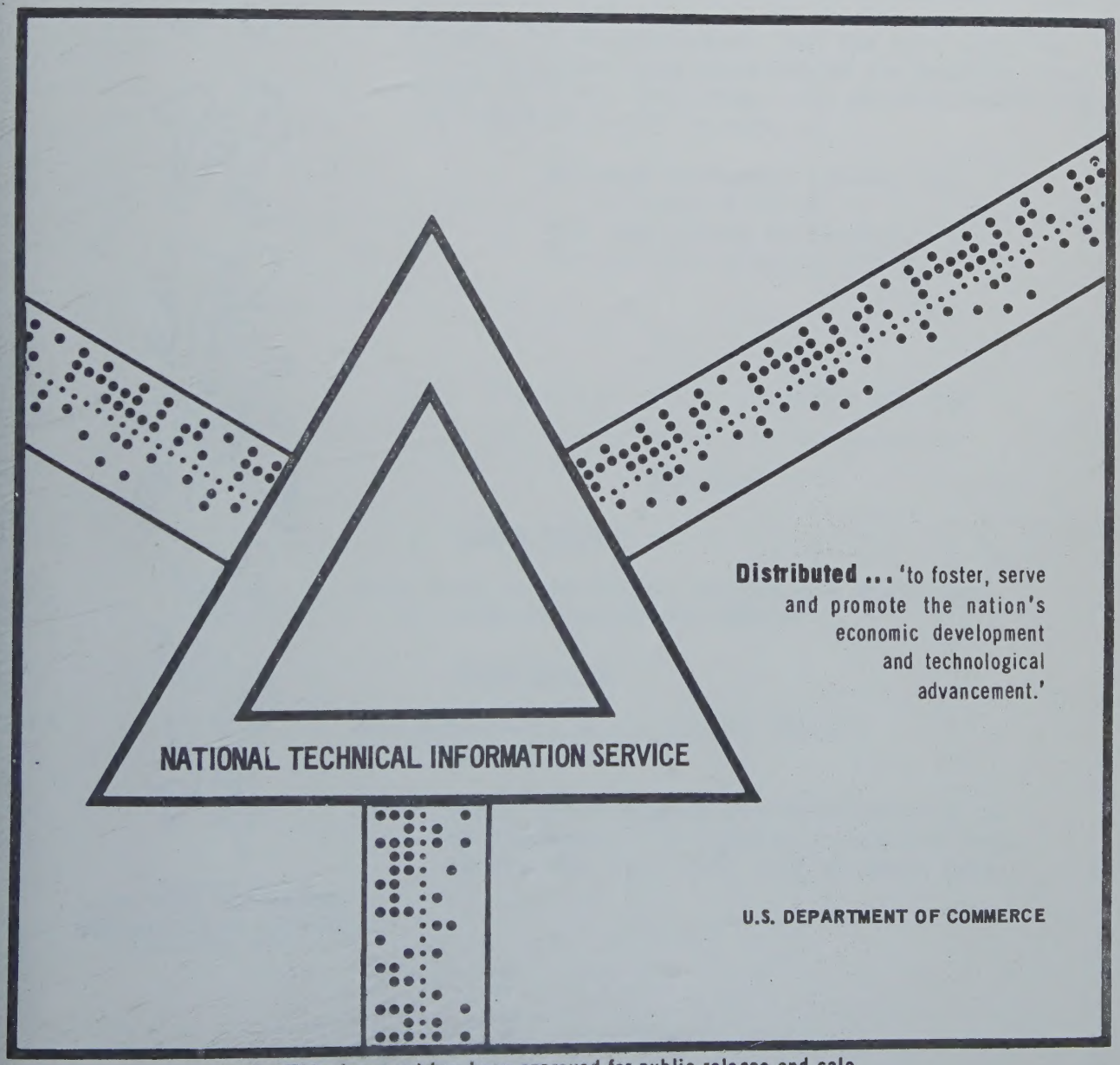
CMP-SCMP-72-13

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U. S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

March 1972

U. of Ill. LIBRARY
MAY 4 - 1972
CHICAGO CIRCLE


NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

CMP-SCMP-72-13

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5101-5104
March 27-30, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CADRE POLICY

Make Bold Use of Cadres and Combine Employment with Education for Cadres 1

WOMEN CADRES

Conscientiously Train and Use Women Cadres Boldly 4

Party Committee of Huaiyin Cigarette Factory of Ch'ingchiang City Earnestly Promotes Women Cadres and Gives Full Play To Their Role 6

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
Springfield, Va. 22151

Page

PARTY POLICY ON AGRICULTURE

Seriously Sum Up and Popularize Experience in Execution of the Party's Guidelines and Policies 8

COAL MINING

Conscientiously Read and Study and Continuously Purge Idealist Spirit 11

SPRING FARMING

Conduct Line Education as a Goad to Spring Farming and Production 14

Leading Members of Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Lishu Hsien Go Deep into Production Forefront 17

LINE EDUCATION

North China Municipal Cadres Raise Consciousness of Struggle between Two Lines 19

LAND SINKING

Shanghai Brings Land Sinking Under Control 20

MARINE LIFE

East China Coastal Province Breeds More Marine Life 24

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Inner Mongolian Pharmaceutical Industry Makes Progress 25

CONSUMER GOODS

Shanghai Hardware Store Praised for Good Service 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Leave Shanghai for Peking 29

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Special Envoy Ieng Sary Arrive in Peking from Shanghai to a Rousing Welcome by 10,000 People 30

Page

CHINA AND CHILE

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Peng Shao-hui, Wang Kuo-chuan and Shen Chien Meet and Fete Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary 32

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Sino-Hungarian Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement for 1972 Signed in Peking 33

CHINA AND IRAN

First Chinese Ambassador to Iran Leaves Peking for Post 33

CHINA AND JAPAN

Communique Signed in Peking on Talks between Chinese Table Tennis Association, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Japanese Table Tennis Association, Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association 34

CHINA AND JAPAN AND NORTH KOREA

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Meng Meet Delegation of Korean and Japanese Table Tennis Association 35

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Delegations of Korean and Japanese Table Tennis Association 36

Representatives of Table Tennis Associations of Korea, Japan and China Hold Talks and Issue Communique in Peking 36

CHINA AND NEPAL

China, Nepal Exchange Letters on Economic Cooperation Projects 38

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Return to Peking after Visiting Changsha and Shaoshan 38

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Senator Salvador H. Laurel and Mrs. Laurel Arrive in Peking 39

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 40

Page

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Back in Peking 40

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Funeral Service for Deceased Chinese Worker Held in Zambia 41

NATIONAL

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Strengthen Party Leadership, Earnestly Carry Out University Student Enrollment Work Well 42

Firmly Insist on Selecting Students from Among Workers and Peasants Who Have Practical Experience 46

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under the PLA Wuhan Command Conscientiously Does Reading and Study and Voluntarily Carries Out Democratic Centralism 50

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Run A Socialist Enterprise in the Spirit of the General Line 53

WOMEN CADRES

Woman Party Branch Secretary of North China Production Brigade 62

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Changes in Former Northwest China Revolutionary Base Area 63

SUPPLY-MARKETING CO-OP

Southwest China Peasants Praise a Supply and Marketing Cooperative 66

COPPER MINING

Northeast China Copper Mine Cadre Improves Leadership 67

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Rapid Growth of Local Industry in Central China Minority Area 69

SPRING FARMING

Chinese Commercial Departments Help Spring Farming 70

Page

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Brings High Yield to East China Hsien 71

TEA PRODUCTION

Women Active in Famous East China Tea Growing Commune 73

TIBET

People of Momba Nationality in Tibet Build New Village 75

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Tourist Group Leaves Peking 76

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman 76

CHINA AND CANADA

Ambassador Yao Kuang Presents Credentials to Canadian Governor-General 77

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Gives Film Reception 78

CHINA AND CHILE

General Secretary of Chilean Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Visit to Vietnam 78

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Industrial Exhibition Closes in Peking 79

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Leaders Receive Chinese Government Trade Delegation 80

CHINA AND GUYANA

Director and Deputy Director of Chinese Commercial Office in Guyana Call on Guyana Ministers 80

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Rightists Carry Out Provocations Against Chinese Survey Group 81

Page

Another Self-Exposure of Sato Government's Scheme To Create an "Independent Taiwan" 82

Delegation of Japanese Table Tennis Association Leaves Peking for Home 83

Friendship Delegation of Niigata Branch of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Arrives in Peking 83

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Football Team Leaves Peking for Home 83

Chinese and Korean Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking 84

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Commodity Aid Delegation Arrives in Peking 85

CHINA AND POLAND

China-Poland Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments for 1972 Signed in Peking 85

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Sierra Leone President 86

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun Meet and Fete Swedish Professor and Wife 86

NATIONAL

REGIMENTATION OF WOMEN

Make a Good Job of the Work on Women 87

Give Full Play to Women's Role in the Three Major Revolutionary Movements 90

WOMEN CADRES

Cultivate Women Cadres to Reinforce Leadership at Various Levels 93

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Combine Reading and Study with Revolutionary Mass Criticism 94

Page

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

A Fine Example of Running a Commune Through Hard Work and Frugality 96

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Important Relics Unearthed in Northwest China Province 104

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

China Evolves New Process for Turning Metallurgical Tail Gas into Acid 107

CEMENT PRODUCTION

Northwest China Province Develops Cement Industry 108

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Tremendous Changes in Northwest China Autonomous Hsien 110

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mass Movement to Learn from Tachai Changes East China Hsien 111

WATERLOGGING

Central China's Tungting Lake Area Transformed 113

IRRIGATION

East China Province Builds New Irrigation and Drainage Project 115

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Southwest China's Yunnan Province Builds More Chemical Fertilizer Plant 116

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Arab Diplomatic Envoys to China, Exposes Jordanian King Hussein's Plot of "United Arab Kingdom," Reiterates China's Consistent Stand of Support for Palestinian People and Other Arab Peoples in Their Just Struggle Against US-Israeli Aggression 117

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Delegation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Arrives in Peking after Visiting Korea 118

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ontario Government Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Home 118

"Week on China" Held at University of Ottawa 119

CHINA AND EGYPT

China, Egypt Sign Trade Protocol for 1972 119

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Kansai Students' Friendship Delegation 120

CHINA AND JORDAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns "Hussein's Plan" 121

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

North China Hsien Revolutionary Committee Lays Wreath at Monument to Mongolian Army Fallen Heroes 122

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Farewell Banquet for Korean Volleyball Teams 123

Delegation of Korean Table Tennis Association Visits Central China Province 124

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 124

CHINA AND ROMANIA

UCYR Day Marked at Peking Press Conference 125

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Sierra Leone Vice President and Prime Minister Koroma 126

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Receives Chinese Ambassador 126

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Press Conference Marking Day of Vietnam National Resistance to US Aggression 126

Page

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

To Elevate Line Consciousness We Must Persevere in Reading and Learning - by Chao K'uei 128

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Implement Conscientiously the Party's Economic Policies for the Countryside 134

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Agricultural Scientific Research Personnel in Kweichow Province Reap Bumper Harvests in Both Ideology and Scientific Research 141

Flourishing Development of Mass Activities of Agricultural Scientific Experiments in Fukien Province 144

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in Northern China 146

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Hsien Becomes Advanced Unit after Two Years' Arduous Struggle 147

INDUSTRY

North China Bridge Girder Plant Taps Production Potential 149

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Region Local Industry Grows 151

HONG KONG AND MACAO

Liu Hsi-yao Meets Tourist Group from Hong Kong 152

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Government of People's Republic of China Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Celebrating Second Anniversary of Coming to China of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and Founding of NUFC and PAFNLC 153

Page

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 156

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech 159

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Young Socialist Federation Delegation Arrives in Peking 165

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Deputy Premier Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation 165

Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Reciprocal Reception in Cairo 166

CHINA AND FRANCE

Dutch Film Director Joris Ivens and French Film Worker Marceline Loridan Arrive in Peking 166

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam 167

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Civil Aviation Technical Group Concludes Visit to Iran 167

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Democratic People's Republic to Other Countries Stops Over in Peking 168

Korean Delegation Feted in Peking 168

Delegation of Korean Democratic People's Republic Leaves Peking 169

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Fetes Chairman Arafat and PLO Delegation 170

CHINA AND US

Well-Known American Medical Writer Arrives in Peking 170

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 27, 1972 No. 5101

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CADRE POLICY

Make Bold Use of Cadres and Combine Employment with Education for Cadres

- The Party organization and revolutionary committee of the Wusih Municipal Urban Construction System seriously carry out on a firm basis the policy toward cadres, energetically support cadres in their work, and give full play to cadres' leading role in the three major revolutionary struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, March 14, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of the Wusih Municipal Urban Construction System, Kiangsu Province, are seriously carrying out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward cadres and boldly make use of cadres and combine their employment with education. Through energetic support for their work, they are enabled to play a leading role in the three major revolutionary struggles. Now, over 95 percent of the leading cadres of this system have been absorbed into leading squads. After taking up leadership work, these cadres conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Simultaneously with the transformation of the objective world, they are consciously transforming the subjective world. In the three major revolutionary struggles, they have made new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

To counter the situation marked by some people's lack of courage to make bold use of those errant but repentant cadres, the Party organization of the Wusih Municipal Urban Construction System have held many times a study class for the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres.

Basic-level cadres and the broad masses are organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant directives and to eliminate continuously interference from the "Left" and the Right and consciously grapple with various wrong tendencies. Firm implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres is thus assured.

In the great cultural revolution, the former secretary of the General Party Branch of the Cement Products Factory attached to this system committed some mistakes, for which he was criticized by the masses. After the 9th Party National Congress, with the help of the Party organization, the secretary of this General Party Branch through study came to see the mistakes committed by him before. He became keen in his work and assumed a serious and responsible attitude toward his job. In the light of his subsequent performance, the Party organization of this system decided to assign him to the No. 1 Construction Company as the No. 1 man of its Party committee. However, some original cadres and people of the Cement Products Factory and the No. 1 Construction Company did not think quite the same way. They said that this man had committed mistakes before and they just could not set their minds at rest with him appointed as the No. 1 man of the Party committee.

Under such circumstances, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of this system organized the cadres and the masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must be good at knowing the character of cadres. We must see not only a cadre's performance in one certain period but also his whole history and his whole work record. This is the main way to know cadres." Everyone was led to apply the "one dividing into two" approach to an over-all historical analysis of this comrade. It was realized that though he had committed mistakes before, this cadre humbly listened to mass criticisms and resolutely acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He showed marked progress. Through study and analysis, the cadres and the masses raised their level of understanding of policy. Everyone voiced support for the decision of the Party organization and revolutionary committee of this system. After joining the No. 1 Construction Company, this cadre seriously read and studied, kept in close contact with the masses, and worked with enthusiasm.

Last year he joined the other members of the Party committee in going deep into the first line of the three major revolutionary campaigns to exercise face-to-face leadership. The tempo of capital construction of this company was accelerated considerably. He won the good comment of the masses.

In carrying out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of this system showed energetic support for the cadres in their bold performance of work. Full play was given to these cadres' leading role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

After acting as the vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the factory, the former manager of the Building Parts Factory at first lacked

the courage to work boldly and was afraid of committing an offense again. After discovering this problem, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of this system engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk and gave him the benefit of careful ideological work. He was made to realize that only by acting according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and doggedly placing politics in command in the performance of work and relying on and trusting the masses could he avoid repeating the same mistake. Thereafter, the spiritual outlook of this cadre underwent a tremendous change. In the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, he energetically roused the masses to carry out investigations and studies. Irrational regulations and systems were reformed. Established and rounded out were a set of rational regulations and systems. A spur was given to the development of revolution and production.

In implementing on a solid basis the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of the Urban Construction System overcame the idea of making simple use of the cadres, and paid attention to combining use with strengthened ideological and political line education for their benefit. In particular, when some cadres got involved with some new problems again, he would show all the greater enthusiasm in rendering help and giving patient education.

After being taken on the job, the former secretary of the General Party Branch of Hungch'i Brick and Tile Factory kept busy in the office all day long and spent little time doing labor. He had little contact with the masses. The leading comrades of the Party organization and revolutionary committee of this system and the secretary of the General Party Branch of this factory gave him timely education and helped him handle correctly the relations between politics and professional affairs. He was encouraged to read and study conscientiously and adhere to the system of cadres' participation in collective productive labor. He was enabled to cement further very quickly his ties with the masses. He won the praise of the masses.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Conscientiously Train and Use Women Cadres Boldly

- The CCP Ch'aoyang hsien committee strengthens line education on women cadres and enables them to receive tempering in the three great struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 17, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, March 16, 1972) The CCP Ch'aoyang hsien committee in Kwangtung Province is paying serious attention to the training of women cadres and is using them boldly, and that has enabled them to be tempered in the three great struggles, to improve their work ability and to play an even greater role in socialist revolution and construction.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Ch'aoyang hsien had a number of women cadres promoted to leadership posts at various levels. At the beginning, some of the women cadres suffered from an inferiority complex, and were afraid to shoulder heavy responsibility. The hsien Party committee held a study class, organized them to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, conducted education in ideology and political line for them, built up their confidence and encouraged them to go into reality and struggle for tempering. The hsien Party committee carried out ideological education on the one hand and made suitable arrangements for them organizationally on the other.

Haimen commune on the sea coast was a notorious "hard spot" unit in the whole hsien and the class struggle there was highly complex. The hsien Party committee purposely sent woman cadre Chou Hsiu-hsien, a newly promoted standing member of the hsien Party committee to this situation to work. Chou Hsiu-hsien had never been independently in charge of work in a district before. Nevertheless, she regarded that as an excellent opportunity for tempering herself, resolutely led a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to Haimen commune and launched the work of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Modestly learning from veteran cadres, she went deep into the masses together with the cadres of the commune and the production brigades, and by relying on the masses, gradually acquainted herself with the condition of the production brigades. In Tungmen production brigade, after penetrating investigation and study, she discovered that the reason for the long-standing disunity within the leading body of this production brigade was due to disturbances caused by class enemies behind the scenes. On the one hand by mobilizing the masses, she vigorously exposed and attacked the sabotage activities of the class enemies, and on the other hand, by propagating over again the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and carrying out patient and meticulous ideological education work, she finally turned the tide, helped members of the leading body to become united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and stimulated the development of revolution and production in the whole production brigade. In the practice of the struggle, Chou Hsiu-hsien also acquired experience and improved her work ability.

In the training and use of women cadres, the CCP Ch'aoyang hsien committee has always paid attention, by means of summing up experience or sending experienced cadres to act as assistants, to provide them with concrete help. At Hsikang production brigade of Hsiashan commune, because of the fact that some of the economic policies had not been implemented, production for a long time could not increase. Young woman cadre Chou Hsiu-hsien, arriving in this production brigade to work, spent a great deal of effort without discovering the cause. The hsien Party committee thereupon immediately dispatched an old experienced cadre to help her. He studied together with her Chairman Mao's works, analyzed the problems existing in work, and by carrying out an in-depth education in ideology and political line on the cadres, raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and enabled a new physiognomy to appear in the revolution and production of his production brigade.

The CCP Ch'aoyang hsien committee has also regarded actively leading the women cadres in conscientious study and diligently transforming their world outlook as an important matter to grasp. Chang Hsiu-lien, a standing member of the Party committee of a commune is a woman cadre who has grown up in the great proletarian cultural revolution. After her joining the leading body of the commune, she remained detached and aloof at the beginning and her work could not be developed in a penetrating manner. Ts'ai Ming-ch'ih, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune looked her up many times for talks, directed her to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, encouraged her to go deep among the people and into reality and to overcome her apprehension of work. As a result of the all-round and patient assistance, Cheng Hsiu-lien was able to change her work style. By going regularly deeply among the people, she has diligently transformed her world outlook, scored fresh achievements, and is favorably commented upon by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

Party Committee of Huaiyin Cigarette Factory of Ch'ingchiang City Earnestly Promotes Women Cadres and Gives Full Play To Their Role

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 17, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China's women are a vast reserve of labor power. This reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country," the Party committee of Huaiyin Cigarette Factory in Ch'ingchiang municipality, Kiangsu Province, has maintained the energetic training and conscientious promotion of women cadres in the three great revolutionary struggles. At present some 40 percent of the cadres belonging to the first rank in the workshops of this factory are women cadres. Full of vigor, they are grasping revolution, stimulating production and playing their "rightful half" part to the full.

Women comprised some 70 percent of the total number of workers in Huaiyin Cigarette Factory. In the past, there were very few women cadres in this factory. Under the pernicious influence of the "theory that women are useless" and the "theory that women are backward" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the people erroneously believed that "women have a great deal of household chores to do, and their cultural standard is low. Therefore the training of women cadres is 'not worthwhile'." In the light of this tendency, the Party committee of the factory studied seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on women's work, vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and realized that the training and promotion of women cadres was needed for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for the building of socialism. Therefore it has consistently paid attention to the promotion of hard core women cadres in the three great revolutionary movements, and to assigning them to posts in leading bodies at various levels. At present, of the seven members of the Party committee of this factory, two are women committee members, and there are 14 women committee members in the five Party branches of this factory.

In order to train, educate and raise the level of women cadres, the Party committee of the factory is taking great pains to help them with the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They regularly organize the women cadres to take part in study classes for conscientious reading and line education, in order to improve their ideological awareness and theoretical level. The Party committee also systematically transfers women cadres to schools and neighborhood propaganda teams for struggle-criticism-transformation work in the superstructure, so as to enable them to improve their work ability in the struggle. Apart from that, in conjunction with concrete problems existing among the women cadres, the Party committee insists on arming them with Mao Tse-tung's thought and carries out patient and meticulous ideological work on them.

Tsung Ming, an old worker in the shredding workshop has had the good fortune to be received three times by great leader Chairman Mao. The fostering of the Party and the trust of the people has promoted her to a position of leadership and she has become a member of the Party committee of the factory and a secretary of the Party branch of her workshop. When she first began doing leadership work, she suffered for a time from the living idea that her cultural level was low, her ability poor, and the load heavy. She was afraid that she might not be able to carry out work well. The secretary of the Party committee of the factory constantly held talks with her, helped her with the study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, raised her awareness of continuing the revolution and strengthened her ability to do work. She said with deep conviction, "When I think of how we working women were oppressed in the past, and when I look on the true happiness of the working women at present, I shall strive to live up to the expectations the Party and Chairman Mao share in me. Even if the load were heavier and there should be more difficulties, I still must shoulder it and continue on to communism." Because of that, she is never physically separated from labor and never emotionally separated from the people, but is actively leading the Party members and the workers of the workshop and battling vigorously on the frontline of grasping revolution and stimulating production.

In the course of training women cadres, the Party committee of the factory also pays constant attention to organizing the masses in developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and continues to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line that slights women and the influence of old-fashioned ideas among the people. By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of women in the whole factory was greatly aroused, and that effectively mobilized their activism for socialist revolution and construction. The women workers of the maintenance and repair team belonging to the packaging workshop, by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of daring in thought and daring in action, have carried out improvements in the packaging machine.

In the past, because of the constant meshing of gears of the machine, work was disrupted , and consequently the quality and output of packaging was affected. Faced with this key problem in production, Hsü Hsiu-ying, a leading member of the workshop, directed the whole body of women of the maintenance team to use their heads, examined the cause, searched thoroughly and carried out innovations. By giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance and arduous struggle," they made improvements in the construction of the machine, and added the installation of a clutch. They had no springs, so they coiled their own. They were short of materials, and had to look for them on their own. After improvements were carried out, the operation of the packaging machine became safe, manual labor became simple and easy, work efficiency improved and the gears of the machine were no longer damaged, and that saved more than JMP 2,000 a year in repair bills for the state.

* * *

PARTY POLICY ON AGRICULTURE

Seriously Sum Up and Popularize Experience in Execution of the Party's Guidelines and Policies

- Party committee and revolutionary committee of Ting hsien strengthen leadership over the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and further rouse the activism of the broad masses of cadres and commune members, a year-to-year bumper harvest achieved in agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, March 11, 1972) In guiding the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Ting hsien, Hopei Province, have conducted penetrating ideological and political line education and seriously summed up and popularized typical experience in execution of the Party's policies. This gives a further boost to the activism of the broad masses of cadres and commune members. An impetus is provided for the vigorous development of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture throughout the hsien. A year-to-year bumper harvest in agricultural production is achieved. In 1971, the whole hsien associated the repair and building of irrigation facilities with the deep turning and levelling of over 110,000 mow of land and the treatment and control of over 82,000 mow of low-lying saline and alkaline land and sandy wasteland. Average per-mow grain output reached 557 catties, an increase of 17 percent compared with the bumper year of 1970. Per-mow ginned cotton output averaged 80 catties. Great progress was chalked up in afforestation, animal-breeding, sideline production, fishing, etc.

After their establishment, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Ting hsien held a study class for leading members at hsien, commune and brigade levels on a number of occasions to give them ideological and political line education. The Party's policies were studied seriously in the light of experiences, both negative and positive. Leading cadres at various levels were enabled to further enhance their consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Everyone came to understand deeply that policy was a concrete expression of the line, and that to carry out seriously the Party's rural economic policies was an important guarantee for the high-speed development of socialist agriculture. Facts show that where these policies are carried out firmly, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members will be considerably aroused, over-all agricultural development is stimulated, and the collective economy of the people's commune becomes more consolidated. Conversely, where these policies are not firmly implemented, mass activism flags and production expansion suffers. On the basis of heightened awareness, many cadres show the courage to remove interference from the "Left" and the Right, and doggedly act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

At one time there existed one-sidedness in agricultural production on the part of some rural communes and brigades. Some stressed grain production to the neglect of cotton, peanuts, fruit and economic crops. Some others focused on economic crops to the neglect of grain production. Through investigations and studies, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien found that simultaneously with intense efforts toward grain production, some communes and brigades developed multiple undertakings with local conditions and potentials in mind. This stimulated the over-all development of agricultural production and the strengthening and consolidation of the collective economy. In line with these conditions, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien on the one hand organized cadres at various levels and the commune member masses to study conscientiously the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." On the other, they summed up typical experience, which was given wide publicity and popularized energetically. This gave communes and brigades great enlightenment.

In the past, Luchiachuang brigade planted only some food crops and had very little land under economic crops and paid little attention to sidelines. Aa a result, grain output for a long time stayed at the same level. Up to 1965, per-mow output averaged only 280-odd catties. The collective economy for long remained at the same level. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch of the brigade seriously carried out the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." Simultaneously with vigorous efforts toward grain production, it made use of local water pits and ditches in low-lying areas to breed fish energetically. Due to a bumper harvest for water products, the collective economy grew apace. Out of the income from fishing and other sidelines, the brigade devoted some proceeds to the sinking of wells and repairing of irrigation facilities. The saline and alkaline land of the whole brigade was all given a change. Over 1,000 mow of dry land was also turned into rice fields. In 1971, average per-mow grain output reached 580 catties, more than double that in 1965. The collective economy was further consolidated and developed.

From the above advanced typical experiences, the cadres and commune member masses of the whole hsien come to understand further that the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development," formulated by Chairman Mao scientifically sums up the laws governing the development of agricultural production. Grain production and economic crop production help promote each other. Simultaneously with the vigorous handling of grain production, we must develop multiple undertakings with local features in mind. Only in this way can socialist agriculture show all-round development. Therefore many communes and brigades consciously made rational arrangements for the production of grain and economic crops in line with state plans and local natural conditions. In the whole hsien, over 490 brigades planted cotton and over 200, peanuts, over 80 developed fresh water fish-breeding, and more than 120 launched into cultivating mulberries and breeding silkworms. In 1971, for the whole hsien, grain output chalked up the highest level in history. For cotton, peanuts and other economic crops, state cultivation plans were overfulfilled.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policy, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien doggedly persisted in going deep into the lower levels to make investigations and studies and unearth problems in time for a solution.

Last year, while staying at a selected point with the Szuchiachuang brigade of the Niuts'un commune, hsien Party committee secretary Wang Pao-i found that the male commune members of this brigade were keen on work while the attendance rate of their female counterparts was not very high. Many kinds of farm work in the brigade fell behind the agricultural season and multiple undertakings were not well developed. By working together with the commune member masses, Wang Pao-i found that the not high production enthusiasm on the part of the female commune members was traceable to the improper implementation of the policy for equal pay for equal work for men and women of this brigade. Therefore, he joined cadres and commune members in conscientiously studying the Party's policy and criticizing the erroneous idea of looking down upon women. Measures for equal pay for equal work for men and women were formulated. Last year, over 200 women of the whole brigade capable of labor showed great enthusiasm for work. They joined the male commune members in agricultural productive labor. In one year, the area insulated from drought and floods to assure bumper harvest was expanded by over 200 mow. Elaborate farming was carried out. Average per-mow grain output reached over 1,000 catties. For cotton, peanuts and other economic crops, bumper harvests were also scored.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Ting hsien popularized in time the experience of the Szuchiachuang brigade and sent large numbers of cadres deep into the midst of communes and brigades to organize cadres and commune members in the serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "To build the great socialist society, it is of great significance to arouse the broad masses of women to participate in productive activities." Everyone was roused to the discussion and formulation of concrete measures allowing the firm implementation of the policy for equal pay for equal work. Female commune members raised their enthusiasm for agricultural productive labor considerably to become a new additional force in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

* * *

COAL MINING

Conscientiously Read and Study and Continuously Purge Idealist Spirit

- Members of the Party committee of Yangch'üan No. 2 Mine, Shansi, apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method as a guide in investigation and study to raise consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, March 17, 1972) Members of the Party committee of the No. 2 Mine of Yangch'üan Mining Affairs Bureau, Shansi Province, conscientiously read and study and apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to investigation and study and continuously purge the idealist spirit. Consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies is raised. A very favorable situation prevails throughout the mine in revolution and production.

Stone required by the mine in the past had to be purchased from other areas. The irregularity of supply at times interfered with production. Some old workers pointed out that stones were available over the Shihnao Mountain near the mine and asked why they had to be obtained far away instead of nearby. But some people claimed that stones on the Shihnao Mountain are yellow sand-stones unfit for building material.

After all were there stones on the Shihnao Mountain fit for building material? In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All conclusions come after and not before an investigation," the secretary of the Party committee of the mine and a vice chairman of its revolutionary committee went up with the workers to the 1,000-odd-meter high peak of the Shihnao Mountain to look for stone sources. They went back and forth seven times, bringing back with them tens of stone specimens. A check showed that the white sand-stones half-way up the Shihnao Mountain provided an ideal source of material.

Later, the secretary of the Party committee further joined the old workers and technical personnel in going uphill to make a terrain survey and work out transportation programs. The tough problem posed by an inadequate supply of material stones was solved. Now, the whole mine claimed an annual saving of several hundreds of thousands of yuan for the state.

Laying hold of this incident, the Party committee gave cadres education in the viewpoint of practice first. Everyone was enabled to further foster the viewpoint represented by the materialist theory of reflection and raise consciousness in investigation and study.

In the practice of investigation and study, members of the Party committee of the No. 2 Mine of the Yangch'üan Mining Affairs Bureau came to

understand that only by seriously reading and studying, and apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method as a guide in investigation and study can we correctly analyze and solve contradictions.

The No. 1 Coal Extracting Team of the Tungszuch'ih Pit was an advanced team of the mine in 1969. It lapsed into the status of a backward one of the whole mine in 1970. A member sent by the Party committee to ascertain conditions at a selected point there held that the main cause of its backwardness was poor production conditions. But after the machinery of this team was streamlined and its work service conditions changed for the better, the whole team was still in a passive state in regard to revolution and production. Where lay the problem after all?

The said member of the Party committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's various teachings including "The basic method for knowing conditions is to use the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism, i.e., the method of class analysis, to make a number of thorough investigations." It was realized that his failure in the investigation was traceable to his not having applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide in investigation and study. He saw only the superficial phenomena without getting at the essence of things.

Not long after, the secretary of the Party committee again joined this Party committee member in staying at a selected spot with the No. 1 team. Forums of various types were called there to listen widely to opinions from all sides. A serious analysis was made. At last, the cause of the team's backwardness was pinpointed. Disunity in the leading squad had interfered with the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Laying hold of this main contradiction, they organized cadres to study seriously the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' crimes. The leading squad was also reinforced and overhauled. Thereafter, members of the leading squad worked with the same will and fought as one. This made for the vigorous growth of the whole team in revolution and production. Its backward features changed very rapidly.

In practice, members of the Party committee of this mine came to understand that they must learn from the masses of people humbly and respectfully. Only in this way can they acquire genuine knowledge and transform our subjective world while transforming the objective world.

Once, a member of the Party committee of the mine was assigned by the Party committee of the mine to the job of making bricks with impurities from coal. This Party committee member was a stranger to the job but he refrained from turning to the worker masses for advice and headed for the front to exercise command. As a result, he failed to get the job done. He was criticized by the worker masses. In the light of this incident, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without ebullient enthusiasm, without the determination to cast our eyes downward, without a craving for knowledge, without the spirit of dropping airs and being willing little pupils, we surely can do nothing and shall get nowhere." Drawing

a lesson therefrom,he personally headed for the brick kiln devoted to burning sun-dried bricks in the neighborhood to acquire experience. He also joined the workers of his unit in combining study with experiments. He humbly listened to workers' opinions and concentrated mass wisdom. After over 70 tests, he turned out some refractory bricks.

In January this year, the quantity of coal stored in the coal platform surpassed the designed capacity several times. Production had to be stopped temporarily according to former practice. The deputy secretary of the Party committee in charge of production and the cadres of the transportation and sale district made a few rounds of the coal platform and made one survey after another. But no matter how they reckoned, they could see no way of adding further to the existing stock. An old worker of over ten years' experience with this coal platform suggested that atop the platform a bulldozer be set up to crush coal to compactness and spread coal all around. Thus, not only was the platform space expanded but also the slope of the coal pile was widened. After listening to the worker's opinion, the deputy secretary of the Party committee personally joined the bulldozer driver in a test operation atop the 48-meter high coal pile. After repeated investigations and practice, the tough problem of coal storage was solved, with production going on uninterrupted. The mine was able to accomplish its production task for January ahead of schedule.

* * *

SPRING FARMING

Conduct Line Education As a Goad To Spring Farming and Production

- Leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang hsien go deep into the forefront of production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, March 17, 1972) In guiding preparatory farm work and spring farming, the leading members of the Party committee of Hsinhsiang hsien have persisted in going deep into the midst of basic levels to head for the production forefront to make investigations and studies. The aim is to unearth and solve problems in time and sum up typical experience continuously and popularize same at higher levels. The hsien-wide effort in preparatory farm work and spring farming is enabled to unfold in a down-to-earth manner. At present, over 110,000 mow of cotton field of the whole hsien has been generally deep-plowed and levelled, and raked and smoothed three or four times and also dressed with basic manure. Over 270,000 mow under wheat have all been dressed with "greening up" manure. The wheat is generally growing luxuriantly.

At the beginning of preparatory farmwork and spring farming production, all leading members of the Party committee of Hsinhsiang hsien, with the exception of one standing committee member who stayed behind in the office to handle day-to-day business, went deep into the forefront of production. Over 200 cadres were assigned to various production teams to join the masses in making revolution and promoting spring farming. Through investigation, the leading members of the hsien Party committee found a common problem in existence: some cadres and commune members were more conscious of the favorable factors than of the unfavorable ones in preparatory farm work and spring farming production and developed a sentiment of blind optimism and lethargic slackness. They saw only one side of the picture--the luxuriant growth of wheat with plenty of new tillers and the satisfactory moisture of the cotton field thanks to continuous rain and snow falls in winter, and the absence of problems involved in sowing and planting. They saw not the unfavorable factors brought to many kinds of farm work by excessive rain and snow.

To counter such a situation, the hsien Party committee directed vigorous efforts toward ideological and political line education and held study classes at every level. Criticism of revisionism was associated with rectification. Arrogance and self-complacency were fought. Chairman Mao's "one dividing into two" teaching was studied repeatedly. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking was linked with reality in an analysis of the situation of spring farming and production. The hsien Party committee checked seasonal factors to figure out time schedules, checked measures to figure out tasks, checked labor to figure out attendance rates. Everyone was made to realize that due to plentiful winter rain and snow, winter cultivation, manure dressing and other winter farm work had not been completed and that they were

carried over into spring. This, coupled with the early arrival of the solar term, "Advent of Spring" this year, meant a heavy load of spring cultivation and production work, a tight time schedule and other difficulties. "Man may neglect the field for one moment and get neglected by it for one year." If there is the least touch of lethargic thinking and neglect, the agricultural season will pass us by. Irreparable damage will be done in our effort to win a bumper harvest in agriculture for the whole year. With awareness heightened, a spectacular and down-to-earth campaign for preparatory farm work and spring farming and production got off to a rapid start in an upsurge throughout the hsien.

To win a bumper harvest in both grain and cotton from its saline and alkaline soil, the Party committee of the Hungmen commune led cadres and commune members in turning over the earth of 2,000-odd mow of saline and alkaline land to a general depth of 2 or 3 feet, the lower layer of good soil turned up to cover the saline and alkaline earth unfit for the growth of seedlings. Deep-turning was combined with the levelling and filling of depressions and the levelling of over 8,000 mow of land. Newly dug were two 30-li long drainage channels, with the underground water level lowered. Meanwhile, a large quantity of organic fertilizer was applied. A favorable foundation was laid for the sowing of cotton seeds.

"The plan for the whole year is made in spring." Having regard for the heavy load of preparatory farm work and spring farming and production, the tight time schedule and other features, the Party committee of Hsinhsiang hsien did penetrating and elaborate ideological-political work. Wherever possible, it diverted labor to the forefront of spring farming and production with forces concentrated on battles of annihilation.

In a check of the conditions of the preparatory farm work and spring farming and production in five brigades including Liutien of the Ch'iliying commune, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee found that these brigades had achieved a bumper harvest from year to year with the collective economy growing increasingly healthy. Under conditions of a continuous improvement of commune members' livelihood, some brigades got busy working on capital construction, some commune members busied themselves with repairing and building housing, some brigades transferred some people away to take up sidelines. As a result, laborers were placed on a highly scattered basis. Spring farming and production suffered. This standing committee member organized the cadres and commune members of these brigades to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Lose no time laying hold of the production link and score a greater achievement than last year" and "Don't miss the agricultural season." Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded. The relations between the individual and the collective, between capital construction and seasonal production, between subsidiary and agricultural production were handled properly. The number of laborers committed to spring farming and production was made to rise by over 100 percent.

After an investigation and analysis, the hsien Party committee found that the situation of laborers being scattered was not a problem confined to these few brigades. It existed in different degrees in various communes

and brigades of the whole hsien. Therefore, on the one hand, in the Ch'iliying commune was called a hsien-level conference of secretaries of Party branches of various brigades to popularize the experience of the Liutien brigade which directed vigorous efforts toward line education as a goad to spring farming and production. On the other, inspections and rearrangements were made concerning capital construction projects in progress at the hsien, commune or brigade level. Those that should be given up were given up; those that should be postponed were postponed. Thus, the number of male and female laborers committed to spring farming and production throughout the hsien rose considerably. A boost was given to the effort in spring farming and production.

Hsinhsiang hsien is one of the areas mainly devoted to cotton production in Honan Province. In the midst of spring farming and production, the hsien Party committee did not stop paying attention to setting straight the relations between grain and cotton production. Last year, most of the production brigades of this hsien showed an increase in cotton production while some registered a drop. After an investigation, the hsien Party committee found that involving the latter brigades was mainly the question of relations between grain and cotton production not having been set straight, with the one-sided idea of stressing grain to the neglect of cotton prevailing. The hsien Party committee helped these production brigades to hold study classes. The guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development" was seriously studied. Summed up were the experiences and lessons involving the two brigades with higher and lower cotton production, Yenchuang and Ch'ints'unying of the Hsiaochi commune.

Simultaneously with vigorous efforts toward proper handling of grain production, the Yenchuang brigade worked energetically on cotton production. For two consecutive years its per-mow cotton output went beyond the double-hundred mark [catties] and per-mow grain output exceeded 1,000 catties.

Due to sole preoccupation with grain and neglect of cotton, the Ch'ints'unying brigade obtained a per-mow cotton output in 1971, thirty-odd catties lower than in 1970.

Through a summing-up of both the positive and negative experiences, the broad masses of cadres and commune members enhanced their consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The relations between grain and cotton production were put straight. In the spring of this year, for the 18,000 mow area under cotton, production-increase measures were carried out on a firm basis very rapidly. Proper preparations for the sowing of cotton were completed at high speed.

* * *

Leading Members of Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Lishu Hsien Go Deep into Production Forefront

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'angch'un, March 17, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Don't miss the agricultural season," the chief leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Lishu hsien, Kirin Province, have gone deep into the countryside to make investigations and studies and combine vigorous line education with serious, firm policy implementation and strengthening of practical leadership. The broad masses of cadres and commune members are led to unfold preparatory farming activities in a down-to-earth manner. Favorable conditions are created for the winning of a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

Lishu hsien lying in the plain of Sungliao is one of the main grain-producing areas in Kirin Province. Last year, the people of the whole hsien, lifting high the banner of "learning from Tachai in agriculture," triumphed over serious natural disasters through self-reliance and hard struggle and won a relatively good harvest. After the completion of autumn harvesting, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee organized the cadres and commune member masses of communes and brigades to sum up experience seriously in association with line education and clarify the orientation for continuous progress. The cadres and commune members of those communes and brigades that scored a bumper harvest in the year of natural disasters came to understand that by seriously carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and seriously acquiring the experience of Tachai they could overcome still greater difficulties and score a still more bountiful harvest in a year of great disasters. The experience of these communes and brigades had a great enlightening effect on those communes and brigades that suffered a drop in production due to natural calamities.

On the basis of summing up experience from the lower to the higher levels, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee energetically rectified their leadership style. The great majority of their leading members went deep into communes and brigades of different types to sum up and popularize the advanced learn-from-Tachai experience. The leading squads of backward communes and brigades were helped to strengthen ideological and organizational construction.

In rural investigations, some responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee found that the cadres and commune members of some communes and brigades seriously hit by natural calamities last year developed a feeling of shrinking from difficulties. They showed lack of confidence in winning a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. Therefore, on the one hand, they participated in collective productive labor, and, on the other, conducted line education to preach the spirit of Tachai, looked for positive factors and the weak links of work, and helped solve practical difficulties. This stimulated the work enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members, who

put forward the slogan of "letting our will not be weakened by a drop in production and swearing to win a new bumper crop." Rapidly whipped up was an upsurge in preparatory farm work and production.

In investigations and studies deep in the midst of those areas that scored a bumper harvest in spite of natural disasters, the leading members of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee found that among some cadres and commune members existed a sentiment of arrogance and self-complacency. They directed no intensive efforts toward preparatory farming and production and gave no careful attention to the job. Therefore, the leading members further unfolded line education, preached the experience of Tachai and bolstered the cadres' and commune members' confidence in scoring a still greater harvest.

Meanwhile, they summed up and popularized in time the experience of Lishu commune which scored a bumper harvest in a year of calamities and continuously won high yields. From the winter of last year, this commune combined line education with further firm implementation of the Party's policies with the broad masses of cadres' and commune members' enthusiasm for revolution and production running very high. They concentrated main labor forces, arranged 350-odd carts, hauled river silt to fill up the fields and improve the soil, repaired and built water conservation works, accumulated and hauled manure, inspected and repaired farm implements, and stocked up on seeds. Preparations for production were done in a quick and satisfactory way.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

North China Municipal Cadres Raise Consciousness of Struggle between Two Lines

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 14, 1972)

cadres in the nankai district of tientsin have made a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in a deep-going education in ideology and political line. the cadres are playing a very active role in all fields of work.

the c.p.c. nankai district committee has over the past year arranged a number of study classes for the cadres to review the history of the inner-party struggle between the two lines and sum up their experience in the light of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

liu shao-yi, secretary of the party committee of the city construction bureau, considered the management of housing too difficult. after the study, he recognized the importance of practice and making investigation and study. accordingly he called on many people, inspected many houses and listened to the opinions of workers at work-sites. he read "the housing question" by engels and chairman mao's "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work". he then took measures to strengthen party leadership over housing work and help the personnel raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and keep to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. last year these workers overcame difficulties in repairing 35,000 rooms, outstripping the original plan by 63 per cent.

veteran worker li shu-wen, a vice-chairman of the district revolutionary committee, had difficulties in study because she had little schooling. but she studied revolutionary theory with great eagerness, poring over marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's philosophical essays. she has made big progress in her study and work in the past year.

the nankai district party committee also pays attention to summing up and popularizing advanced experience. the leading members of the no. 3 garment factory in the district made conscious efforts to remould their world outlook through study and at the same time conducted frequent education in political line among the workers. output per machine hit an all-time high in the district. this experience was soon popularized throughout the district. the district party committee organized the cadres to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and condemn such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "putting bonuses in command" and "material incentives" which liu shao-chi and other political swindlers peddled to corrupt the workers. with heightened consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, the cadres and workers of various factories in the district brought about a new high tide of learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry. as a result, the district fulfilled the 1971 state production plan 28 days ahead of schedule.

in line with chairman mao's directive, the nankai district party committee uses a "may 7" cadres school to develop and train proletarian cadres. more than 1,300 cadres have gone in turn to the school. the cadres study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, do physical labour and criticize the bourgeoisie. they invite workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and members of the chinese people's liberation army to make reports, contrasting their past suffering with the present happiness or explaining the glorious tradition of the p.l.a. the cadres often call on poor and lower-middle peasants to be re-educated by them and do mass work among them. all this has helped the cadres heighten their consciousness of continuing the revolution and fired them with great revolutionary enthusiasm.

LAND SINKING

Shanghai Brings Land Sinking Under Control

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

the 1972 no. 3 issue of the journal "red flag" carries an article entitled "shanghai controls ground sinking by application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking". the article was written by a number of workers, technicians and cadres of the shanghai hydro-geological survey team, the shanghai water works and the shanghai no. 7 and no. 17 textile mills after a discussion to sum up their experience.

the magazine introduces the article by saying:

"the sinking of the land of urban shanghai which started in 1921 has stopped for six years since 1966. by 1971 it rose 16 mm. this article sums up the main experience in controlling the sinking. there was a fierce struggle between the two world outlooks and the two lines in finding the main cause of land subsidence, in putting forward measures to control it and in achieving freedom in controlling it. to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and know the objective laws governing land sinking, it is necessary to undertake investigations and practice repeatedly and to oppose the idealist apriorism of being divorced from the masses and practice. the purpose of knowing the world is to transform it. it is necessary, under the guidance of the correct line and in accordance with objective laws, to bring the dynamic role of the masses into full play in transforming the objective world, and oppose mechanical materialism which stands helpless before objective laws. after the downward movement of the land has been basically controlled, consistent effort must be made to sum up the experience gained in practice and resolve new contradictions, so that our

knowledge is developed as our practice grows in order to gain greater freedom. 'the history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. this process is never-ending.'"

the main content of the article follows:

china's biggest industrial city shanghai is located along the coast of the east china sea. the land began to sink in 1921. after liberation the communist party and government adopted various measures to halt this process which affected production and people's life. nevertheless, the basements of some of the storehouses in low-lying areas could not be used; boats could not pass under some bridges at high tide due to the sinking of the piers. by 1965, the most seriously affected place had become 2.37 metres lower. the city's ground level was less than four metres above sea level. the land might be claimed by the sea unless prompt measures were taken.

a hydro-geological survey team was formed in 1962. the city's party organization asked the workers, technicians and cadres on the team to determine why the land was sinking and take measures to control it as quickly as possible by relying on the masses.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, there was a fierce struggle in the work between the two world outlooks, that is, the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism. liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was followed by a handful of capitalist-roaders in the geological department.

at a 1962 forum some specialists listed ten major factors for the land sinking. these included pressure from tall buildings, extraction of natural gas, the rising sea level and unlimited pumping of underground water.

which of the ten factors were vital? a sweeping rejection of all of them would be incorrect, but even more incorrect to accept them blindly. the scientific way is to establish the facts. chairman mao teaches: "the only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people." working in this spirit, shanghai's hydro-geological workers and technicians accumulated a mass of first-hand data.

they reviewed the history of some of the tall buildings in the municipality. the facts show that these buildings did cause land sinking, but mostly in the early years after their completion. the sinking decreased with each passing year and in general stopped after 15 or 20 years. so the tall buildings were only a limited and temporary factor and not the major cause.

relying on careful work in surveying and prospecting and consulting foreign research material, they came to the conclusion that large scale extraction of natural gas would indeed cause land sinking but was also not the key reason. there was only limited extraction of natural gas in the suburbs and extraction on the whole had stopped in the city.

the possible cause of "unlimited pumping of underground water" was suggested on the basis of foreign data without concrete investigation of the actual

situation in shanghai, therefore it could not be judged if this was the actual state of affairs.

the sinking and rising of the earth's crust vary according to differing geological structures.

"without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction." an extensive survey was made by the hydro-geological team with the help of workers. they found that the sinking was most serious in the industrial districts in the eastern and western parts of the city, particularly where textile mills are concentrated. the textile mills have many deep wells used to draw large amounts of underground water. with this clue they began a file on every deep well in the city.

the first deep well in shanghai was sunk in 1860. in 1948, the year before liberation, there were 708 deep wells, which tapped 240,000 tons of water daily. the land sank 35 millimetres that year. during the first five-year plan period (1953-1957) after liberation, the deep wells increased to 854 and tapped 340,000 tons of underground water daily. the land sank 54 millimetres. during the great leap forward, 560,000 tons of water was brought to the surface daily by 1,183 deep wells. land sinking increased to 98 millimetres a year. these figures showed clearly that as the number of deep wells and the amount of underground water increased, the faster land was sinking. the secret was at last unravelled. therefore the main cause was the unlimited tapping of underground water. this is our preliminary conclusion after repeated investigations and practice by criticizing idealist apriorism, and adhering to the materialist theory of reflection.

this knowledge however still could not produce effective methods for controlling the sinking. one discussion centred on the question: "enormous amounts of water are pumped from deep wells during geological prospecting in some other places and the land does not sink. why?" people pinpointed the need to study the contradictions in earth formation that influenced land sinking. they carried out large-scale surveys and study of the structural conditions of the earth formation in the shanghai area and obtained a large amount of technical data and information. after handling the data and information by "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside", they got to the essence of the problem.

shanghai has a 300-metre layer of overburden from the ground surface to the rock structure. below 150 metres is a clay layer with big compressive strength and from 150 metres to the ground surface are four soil strata and two water bearing strata. one of the soil strata has big compressive strength and the other three, about 75 metres from the ground to a depth of 150 metres are viscous silt which compacts easily. as huge quantities of underground water are pumped out, the water table falls, water seeps from the soil strata and there is compaction. this is seen from the ground surface as an earth sink. past surveys elsewhere involved pumping water from rock structures, hence this did not happen.

the hydro-geological team analyzed and synthesized the data and came to the conclusion that unlimited tapping

of underground water caused the earth sink in shanghai, which is concentrated in the two water-bearing strata between 75 to 150 metres underground, chiefly in summer and in the city's eastern and western industrial districts. the earth sink is more serious there than in other areas which use less underground water and is more serious in the summer than in the winter.

should we actively change the world in accordance with the laws of nature or should we be passive before objective laws and submit to them? a few bourgeois experts who were then influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line could find no positive solution and therefore proposed to stop tapping water since the removal of underground water caused the sinking. but an investigation of the use of underground water showed only 30 per cent could be replaced by running water. if cooling was done by spraying equipment instead of using underground water, it would cost the state heavily. therefore, the use of underground water cannot be banned, but on the contrary, much more may be needed as industry grows.

chairman mao terms marxist dialectical materialism "the dynamic revolutionary theory of knowledge as the reflection of reality". the workers, technical personnel and cadres of the shanghai hydro-geological survey team held that laws governing the development of nature should be applied to transforming nature in line with serving socialist construction. this upholds dialectical materialism and avoids mechanical materialism.

the use of water and land sinking are the two aspects of a contradiction that must be tackled in the process of controlling the ground subsidence. "in given conditions two contradictory things can be united and can transform themselves into each other." the lowering of the water table causes the land subsidence. is it possible to prevent the land from sinking by injecting water underground to replenish subterranean water?

the workers, technical personnel and cadres of the hydro-geological team were joined by the workers of the shanghai water works and pump-well operators of some factories in making experiments on deep wells. they devised methods of vacuum injection and periodical injection. since underground water flows very slowly and remains underground for a long time, land sinking can be brought under control by keeping the underground water at a certain level. and since the temperature of underground water scarcely varies, it still remains at the same temperature even six months later. most of the deep wells are filled with water in winter so that when water is pumped in summer it is still cold; a few of the deep wells are injected with water in summer so that when water is pumped in winter it is still warm. this is of high economic value.

it was found that in replenishing underground water, different results are obtained when the same amount of water is injected in a concentrated way at all the wells simultaneously or otherwise. a concentrated injection is effective in causing the land to rise. on the contrary, when injection is to be discontinued, the different wells must stop group by group in different stages. this can slow down the conspicuous sinking of the land. grasping this law, the workers are now able to control the downward movement of the land more consciously and with greater freedom. every winter, the date for starting water injection is fixed in advance, and water is pumped into several hundred wells at the same time. when the time to stop

comes, it is also arranged before hand for the different wells to stop at different times. gradually, the workers evolved a complete system of water injections based on the different geological structures and the need for water of each trade. the system has been adopted by all factories concerned in the city.

the workers have also kept improving the technique of water injection. on the basis of vacuum injection, they evolved the methods of using the pressure of running water to carry out normal pressure injection and higher pressure injection as well as the method of injecting water into pump and well tubes at the same time. in this way they have raised the efficiency of water injection manifold. the temperature of shanghai's subterranean water has been lowered and this means that the water is better suited for industrial purposes. since 1966, shanghai has used subterranean water in a wider range with the growth of its industry, yet the amount of water consumed annually now is 7 per cent less than in 1966.

"man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." the workers and other revolutionary people of shanghai are determined to continue to conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic thinking, tackle the problem of underground water, tap new water sources and work unswervingly to grasp and solve new contradictions and problems arising in their work, in order to make shanghai better serve the cause of socialism.

MARINE LIFE

East China Coastal Province Breeds More Marine Life

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 15, 1972)

coastal fukien province in east china expanded its breeding grounds for marine products by 14.8 per cent last year and reported a record output. the province achieved this under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the province has a long coast-line and mild climate. its inshore water has a nutrient content for shell-fish and seaweed. the fishermen were oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation and could not afford to breed marine products. after liberation the undertaking made good progress.

the fisnermen were guided by the party's general line for building socialism and succeeded in transplanting kelp from the north in 1958, opening a new path for exploiting shallow sea resources.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has helped raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they follow chairman mao's teaching on organizing themselves and concentrating on places and branches of

Reproduced from best available copy.

work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being.

fuching county, a well-known producer of razor clam and hard clam, now has 21 production brigades and one state farm breeding shell-fish. it had only five such brigades before the cultural revolution. the county also grows kelp. its output of shell-fish and seaweed last year was 53 per cent higher than in 1965.

cadres and masses in coastal areas have displayed the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in transforming beaches to breed more marine life. fishermen of a brigade in fuching county turned 407 hectares of beachland into breeding ground by digging drainage ditches and improving the soil. the brigade's breeding ground is now five times that before the cultural revolution.

the province had to send many people to northern provinces for kelp seedlings every year. now the local masses and technical personnel have succeeded in growing the seedlings locally after repeated scientific experiments.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Inner Mongolian Pharmaceutical Industry Makes Progress

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 15, 1972)

two-thirds of the banners (equivalent to counties) in the inner mongolian autonomous region have their own pharmaceutical plants. they are turning out more than 100 western drugs, including antibiotics, sulphur drugs, vitamins and preparations for treating endemic diseases, as well as several hundred traditional medicinal preparations.

the inner mongolian grasslands have more than 1,000 materials for making traditional medicinal preparations and western drugs. these include musk, bezoar, licorice root and ephedra.

under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal nobility before liberation, medical and health work in inner mongolia was backward and the working people had no hope of having their ailments treated.

the attention of the party and government since liberation has encouraged the people of various nationalities to set up the pharmaceutical industry and train large numbers of medical workers. the state has built four modern factories for making western drugs, vaccines and serums and traditional medicinal preparations in huhehot, paotow and chining.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the multi-national people have set up many small pharmaceutical factories in the rural and pastoral areas in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

most of the banners have factories making western and traditional medicines and medical apparatus. these 601 factories make use of local pharmaceutical materials. they collect good and tested folk prescriptions to make many highly effective medicines to treat common and recurrent diseases. these small pharmaceutical factories supplement the bigger ones and have increased the output of medicines by a big margin.

production of veterinary medicines has also made fast progress with the rapid growth of animal husbandry. the huhehot vaccine and serum factory is producing vaccines for swine plague and drugs for sheep diseases. the herdsmen welcome the drugs that have a sustained effect after a small dosage. individual injections had to be given twice a year formerly to keep large flocks immune. this took a lot of time and labour while the immunological rate reached only 60 to 70 per cent. the use of new vaccines and medicines saves labour by 90 per cent while ensuring one hundred per cent effectiveness.

small and medium-sized plants producing medical apparatus and chemical reagents have been set up in inner mongolia's leagues during the cultural revolution. the autonomous region turned out more than 500 varieties of medicinal herbs and pharmaceuticals in 1971. besides meeting its own needs, it quadrupled its supply to other provinces and regions of the country, compared with 1965.

CONSUMER GOODS

Shanghai Hardware Store Praised for Good Service

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 15, 1972)

the shanghai no. one hardware store has been praised for making deep-going investigations into the needs of the users and steadily improving its service to the people. the staff members have done this in line with chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies".

the store supplies metal tools and instruments in daily use to factories, enterprises and rural people's communes in the shanghai area. a greater variety of hardware in larger quantity is in demand with the growth of industry and agriculture. in order to ensure adequate supplies, the communist party branch of the store organized the staff members to make

investigations in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels."

at first, some of the staff members failed to see the difference between socialist trade and capitalist trade, and likened the investigations to capitalists visiting their customers to promote their goods. the party branch and most of the staff members pointed out that the capitalists aim at beating competition to get more profit, while the present investigation was made in order to meet the needs of production and serve socialist construction more effectively in line with chairman mao's instructions.

the staff members, therefore, visited the users and examined the goods in stock. this enabled them to provide supplies in the light of specific conditions.

the store was once asked to supply 528 100-millimetre adjustable wrenches within a month. investigations at the 45 factories involved showed that some needed the tool urgently but some merely wanted to increase their stock. the shanghai no. 3 steel plant needed such small wrenches because it had just installed electronic-controlled equipment. the store made prompt deliveries to those with immediate needs and persuaded the others to cut down their orders so that necessary production could be accomplished and at the same time state investment saved. the store sends people to factories from time to time to canvass opinions on its service.

some workers told the store that a pair of pliers became useless when one half broke. to avoid waste, they suggested that the store should supply single halves. the store passed this suggestion onto the factory. in the second half of 1971, the store sold 7,000 single halves of pliers. this was equal to the number of new pairs of pliers sold in the period.

through investigations, the store learned that in certain factories, certain tools were not used very often. taking this into consideration, the store began to rent tools to users. to meet the needs of units engaged in capital construction, the store has 85 jacks for rent. in 1970, each jack was rented 17 times on the average. the store now has 1,600 specifications of 45 categories of tools to rent to more than 1,000 regular users.

staff members of the store also repair instruments. they put up repair workshops and made more than 40 pieces of equipment. the store party branch sent some of the staff to work in factories to learn skill from veteran workers. through hard efforts, many of them are able to repair ordinary instruments, do quenching and operate machines. they have in the past few years repaired 900,000 pieces of hardware, saving 9 million tons of metal for the state. all this supports production and lowers the need for new hardware.

moreover, the store supplies spare parts. it encourages production units to repair hardware pieces and increase the turning of waste material into useful products. the store's staff members found 1,000 damaged electrode-holders in a steel mill. they suggested that the mill

repair them with spare parts the store provided. the mill agreed. as a result the mill did not have to buy new holders that year.

the store has set up 42 repair centres in towns and villages around shanghai, repairing hardware for commune members. in addition, it often sends mobile service teams to repair tools for production teams and pass on techniques among peasants.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Leave Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here for peking by special train this afternoon. the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm send-off by more than 1,000 people at the railway station.

leaving for peking by the same train were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, chea san and keat chhon and madame keat chhon; princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, cambodian ambassador to china ker meas and others.

present at the railway station to give the distinguished cambodian guests a warm send-off were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin.

today the shanghai railway station was bedecked with red flags and resounded with the beating of drums and cymbals. the national flags of china and cambodia fluttered in the air on the station compound. huge streamers on the platform were inscribed with "warm send-off to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation"

samdech and madame sihanouk, and special envoy ieng sary arrived at the station in the company of wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and others about two o'clock in the afternoon. girls presented flowers to samdech and madame sihanouk and ieng sary. singing and dancing, people held high the national flags of china and cambodia, waved bouquets and streamers and shouted slogans in a warm send-off to samdech and madame sihanouk and all the other distinguished cambodian guests.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling are accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk to peking.

also present at the railway station were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other organizations concerned, including wu chan-kuei, kang chuang, feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta, chin ah-o and chin chuan-teh.

wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and others gave a dinner in honour of samdech

and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary yesterday. shanghai artistes gave a programme of music, dance and acrobatics to entertain samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests.

on the evening of march 12, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other cambodian guests saw a performance of revolutionary marionette show "little eighth-route army soldiers" in the company of wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and others.

special envoy ieng sary and some of the cambodian guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai shipyard, the fifth section of the shanghai harbour and the pengpu new housing estate and saw a military exhibition by shanghai militiamen. they were accompanied by wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and others.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Special Envoy Ieng Sary Arrive in Peking from Shanghai to a Rousing Welcome by 10,000 People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here from shanghai by special train this afternoon. they were given a rousing welcome by over 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers and other people in the chinese capital.

samdech and madame sihanouk arrived in shanghai on march 5 after a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, who accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on their visit to viet nam, arrived here on the same train.

other distinguished cambodian guests who arrived on the same train included ministers of the royal government of national union sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, chea san and keat chhon and madame keat chhon; princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, vice-minister and madame van piny, ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china, and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, and madame sien an.

present at the railway station to welcome the arrivals were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, ministers of the royal government of national union chan youran and thiounn prasith; prince norodom yuvaneath, and madame duong sam ol, wife of general duong sam ol.

present at the railway station to welcome the arrivals were chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

comrade teng ying-chao welcomed samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests at the guest house.

the peking railway station today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk stood side by side on the platform. the national flags of china and cambodia fluttered over the station compound.

at four o'clock in the afternoon, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and others alighted from the train amidst an outburst of cheers. youngsters presented flowers to them. a grand welcome ceremony was held at the station. a band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, in the company of the chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militia and red guards and then met the welcoming crowds. the station resounded with cheers of "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" dancing and waving bouquets and colour streamers, the welcomers shouted: "salute to the cambodian people who are fighting heroically exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests waved to the crowd in warm acknowledgement.

also present at the railway station were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and members of the d.r.v.n. embassy;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and members of the r.s.v.n. embassy;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, as well as members of the d.p.r.k. embassy;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and chi fang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and other departments

concerned wang hsin-ting, han nien-lung, li chiang, yin cheng-chen, kuo lu, han tsung-cheng, yuan hua-ping, wang hai-ting, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, han hsu, lu wei-chao, wang chen and wang hsiao-yi.

the distinguished guests were accompanied to peking from shanghai by kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrade yang ling.

passing through nanking yesterday, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. nanking units, including wu ta-sheng, peng chung, chiang ko, hsu chia-tun, hsiao yung-yin, chien yung-ching, chen teh-hsien and fang min.

passing through tientsin earlier today, the distinguished guests were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tientsin, including hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, liu cheng, wang man-tien, wang yuan-ho, chao wu-cheng and tsai shu-mei, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade wang hsin.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Peng Shao-hui, Wang Kuo-chuan and Shen Chien Meet and Fete Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, this evening met and feted carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, and arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chai cheng-wen, chen teh-ho, ma chia-chun, tao ta-chao, lin chen, huang chih-liang, chang nai-keng and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Sino-Hungarian Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement for 1972 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

the 1972 agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic was signed here today.

vice-premier of the chinese state council li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the hungarian government trade delegation led by tordai jeno, vice-minister of foreign trade.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and tordai jeno, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china; federer, a departmental director of the hungarian ministry of foreign trade; and simon ferenc, commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, including peng kuang-wei, wang pin, cheng to-pin, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

CHINA AND IRAN

First Chinese Ambassador to Iran Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

chen hsin-jen, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to iran, left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Communique Signed in Peking on Talks between Chinese Table Tennis Association, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Japanese Table Tennis Association, Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

a communique was signed here this afternoon on the talks between the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries on the one side and the japanese table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association on the other.

signing the communique on behalf of their respective organizations were: sung chung, acting president of the chinese table tennis association, wang hsiao-yun, representative of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hisao kido and yaichiro yamamoto, vice-presidents of the japanese table tennis association, and kyuhei muracka, deputy secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

attending the signing ceremony were:

leading members of other chinese organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, hsiao hsiang-chien, tsou po-hsien and ho chen-liang; and

members of the delegation of the japanese table tennis association sadao futagami and yasuomi miyamoto.

following is the full text of the communique:

the delegation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the delegation of the japanese table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association held friendly talks in peking from march 11 to 15, 1972 on friendly exchanges in 1972 between the table tennis associations of china and japan and other questions.

the two sides affirm that the "summary of talks" signed in 1971 by the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries on the one side and the japanese table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association on the other, is entirely correct and has given powerful impetus to the promotion of friendship between china and japan and exchanges between their table tennis circles. the two sides express the unanimous view that they will continue to carry forward the spirit of the "summary of talks" and make concerted efforts to further promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan.

in this spirit, the two sides have reached the following agreement on friendly table tennis exchanges in 1972 between china and japan:

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china will invite a japanese junior table tennis team, a friendship delegation of japanese college student table tennis players and a friendship delegation of veteran japanese table tennis players to visit china.

the japanese table tennis association will invite a chinese table tennis team and a chinese youth table tennis team to visit japan.

CHINA AND JAPAN AND NORTH KOREA

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Meng Meet Delegation of Korean and Japanese Table Tennis Associations

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, this evening met the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by choi gi uk, member of the standing committee of the association, and the delegation of the japanese table tennis association headed by hisao kido and yaichiro yamamoto, vice-presidents of the association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ro dong nyon and to kyoo hong, members of the korean delegation; and sadao futagami, yasuomi miyamoto and kyuhei muraoka, members of the japanese delegation.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, tsao ke-chiang, wang hsiao-yun and hsiao hsiang-chien, and representatives of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china sung chung, tsou po-hsien and ho chen-liang.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Delegations of Korean and Japanese Table Tennis Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choi gi uk and the delegation of the japanese table tennis association led by hisao kido and yaichiro yamamoto.

attending were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang meng, chairman of the host commission, leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, tsao ke-chiang, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, lu ting, liu pao-tsun and wang hsueh-fu, and representatives of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china sung chung, tsou po-hsien and ho chen-liang.

wang meng, choi gi uk and yaichiro yamamoto spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship among the people of korea, japan and china. they hailed the success of the talks between the representatives of the table tennis associations of the three countries and the issuing of the communique. they pledged to work hard for the founding of a new asian table tennis organization at an early date to further promote the friendship among the table tennis circles and players of the asian countries.

Representatives of Table Tennis Associations of Korea, Japan and China Hold Talks and Issue Communique in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

the representatives. of the table tennis associations of the democratic people's republic of korea, japan and the people's republic of china held talks in peking from march 12 to 15 on the current table tennis situation in asia and the formation of a new organization truly representative of table tennis in asia and other matters of common concern. they reached unanimous views and issued a communique this afternoon.

following is the full text of the communique:

communique

choi gi uk and ro dong nyon, representatives of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea, hisao kido, yaichiro yamamoto, sadao futagami, yasuomi miyamoto and kyuhei muraoka, representatives of the japanese table tennis association, and sung chung, tsou po-hsien and ho chen-liang, representatives of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, held talks in peking from march 12 to 15, 1972 on the current situation and future development of table tennis in asia and other matters of common concern and reached unanimous views.

the three sides unanimously hold that the "asian table tennis federation", as is known to all, is at present controlled by a tiny number of persons. they use the "asian table tennis federation" to obstruct friendly exchanges between the table tennis circles of various asian countries and the healthy development of table tennis in asia. for this reason, the majority of member associations of the "asian table tennis federation" have long lost interest in it. this is an indisputable fact. it has become the common desire among the table tennis circles in asia to form a new organization truly representative of table tennis in asia.

the three sides unanimously point out that the socalled extraordinary general meeting of the "asian table tennis federation" held recently in bangkok was called by the tiny number of persons for the sole purpose of continuing to obstruct the healthy development of table tennis in asia. they dared not even make public the list of participants, so small was the number. they proclaimed at the meeting that they would comply with the constitution of the international table tennis federation. this is out-and-out deception.

the table tennis association of the three countries hold that it is necessary to found as soon as possible a new organization truly representative of asian table tennis in order to enhance the friendship among the table tennis circles and players of various asian countries and help popularize and promote table tennis in asia and raise its standard. for this purpose, the table tennis associations of the three countries will consult with other table tennis associations in asia on the convocation of a preparatory meeting at the earliest possible date, in order to make concerted efforts for the founding of a new asian table tennis organization.

the table tennis associations of the three countries believe that this proposal will win positive approval and support from the table tennis circles and players in asia.

march 15, 1972 in peking

CHINA AND NEPAL

China, Nepal Exchange Letters on Economic Cooperation Projects

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 15, 1972)

letters on economic cooperation were exchanged here yesterday between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of nepal.

under the documents, two chinese survey teams will be dispatched to conduct surveys for the construction of a trolley bus project along the kathmandu-bhaktapur highway and for the expansion of the kathmandu brick and tile factory or the building of a new one in nepal. the documents also stipulate that the letters exchanged on march 3, 1971 between the two governments with regard to the repairing of the arniko highway will remain valid until march 31, 1973.

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, and r.b. pradhan, finance secretary of nepal signed the letters on behalf of their respective governments

present at the ceremony were: c.p. singh, minister of public works, transport and communications; k.c. gautam, minister of state for public works, transport and communications; y.m. singh adhikari, assistant minister of industry and commerce; b.r. bhandary, foreign secretary; p.n. pant, industry and commerce secretary; f.r. majal, acting public works and transport secretary and other officials of the nepal government.

officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

after the letter exchange, a tea party was held by the finance ministry of nepal, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Return to Peking After Visiting Changsha and Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

the men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived in peking by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to changsha and shaoshan of hunan province. the teams are led by kim sang bok, chairman of the korean volleyball association, and pak byong chol, dean of the sports department of the pyongyang physical culture institute.

on their arrival in changsha from shanghai on march 10, the teams were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission and local sportsmen. the provincial commission gave a banquet that evening in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

the commission held a ceremony on the evening of march 12 to welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. this was followed by friendly exhibition matches between the korean and the hunan provincial men's and women's teams. the guest teams played friendly exhibition matches with the kwangtung provincial teams yesterday evening. these matches were warmly applauded by several thousand spectators.

the korean comrades-in-arms made a special trip on march 13 to shaoshan, the home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. they were accompanied by chang teh-tung, leading member of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission, and others, and were warmly welcomed by the shaoshan area revolutionary committee and local people. while in shaoshan, they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. during their stay in changsha, they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities. they were warmly welcomed by local people wherever they went.

on their departure from changsha today, the korean men's and women's volleyball teams were seen off at the airport by leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission and local sportsmen.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Senator Salvador H. Laurel and Mrs. Laurel Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

philippine senator mr. salvador h. laurel, mrs. laurel and members of his party arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

members of his party are miss josefina perez laurel, mr. and mrs. emmanuel yap, mr. and mrs. enrique voltaire garcia ii and mr. abundio arrieta jr.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host institute and other organizations concerned, including chou chiu-yeh, kuo tung-chung, tang yeh-wen, chi pao-shu, cheng jui-sheng and lin ching.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

the romanian scientific and technical delegation left here for home by air this morning after paying a friendly visit to china and signing the protocol of the 14th session of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation. the delegation is led by gheorghe pacoste, vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology and head of the romanian group of the joint commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and head of the chinese group of the joint commission, chung yu-yi, leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, leading members of other organizations concerned chang yun-chih, kan ning, wang ming-hsiu, chang chi, li meng and yu chin-chi, and other members of the chinese group of the joint commission.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited factories in peking, tientsin, shanghai and hangchow.

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team with liu ning as its leader and tao yu-shan as its deputy leader returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to sweden and romania and taking part in the world ice hockey championships in romania.

the team was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, pai ping and wang pen-tso, and chinese ice hockey players and skaters.

also present at the airport were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and torkel leijonhufvud, a diplomatic official of the swedish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Funeral Service for Deceased Chinese Worker Held in Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Mar. 14, 1972)

a funeral service for wang cheng-liang, a chinese road-builder, was held in mumbwa, the central province of zambia, recently.

comrade wang cheng-liang was fatally wounded when maintaining a machine at a construction site of the lusaka-kaoma highway. he failed to respond to all emergency medical treatments and died on february 19.

about 400 people attended the service which took place on february 21. among them were zambian minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works s. mulenga, mumbwa district governor musonda, mumbwa district secretary sibagene, chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen, staff members of the chinese embassy, chinese engineering and technical personnel and zambian builders on the lusaka-kaoma highway.

minister of state mulenga addressed the service. he said, "our sincere comrade has been working hard to help foster the cordial and fraternal relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of zambia."

"to us people in the republic of zambia, we have lost a sincere friend," he added.

he said, "in the name of the zambian government, minister of transport, power and works mulikita and the zambian people, we extend to you our sincere and heartfelt sympathies, and condolences to the bereaved family and the chinese government."

chiu hsien-chung, leader of the chinese road team, made a memorial speech on the occasion. he said that comrade wang cheng-liang had been loyal to his motherland and his people and had worked industriously in the service of the people. while working in zambia, he had upheld internationalism and dedicated himself to promoting the friendship between china and zambia. he added that while mourning for comrade wang cheng-liang, we should learn from him and work hard for the speedy completion of the road project.

prior to the service, minister of state mulenga, district governor musonda, chinese ambassador chin li-chen, chinese engineering and technical personnel as well as zambian workers laid wreaths before and paid last respects to comrade wang cheng-liang's remains.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 28, 1972 No. 5102

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Strengthen Party Leadership, Earnestly Carry Out University Student Enrollment Work Well

by

CCP Ch'i-yang Hsien Committee,
Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 16, 1972)

Under the leadership of the upper level Party committee, and by relying on the broad masses and firmly upholding the principle of "voluntary application, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership, and a re-check by the university authorities," our hsien successfully fulfilled the task of the 1971 fall term student enrollment in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students must be selected from among workers and peasants who have practical experience," basically to the satisfaction of the four parties--the students themselves, the masses, the leadership, and the schools.

At the beginning there were two different views among some comrades: One held that since only about 100 students were to be recruited from the whole hsien, it would not be necessary to mobilize the broad masses for the work. The other thought that "We are too busy with production tasks, how can we have time for student recruitment?" These comrades did not realize that this student recruitment was the first profound social revolution that would implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education.

We began by raising to a higher level the thinking and understanding of the cadres. At a hsien-wide student recruitment work conference which was presided over by the secretary and a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee, the great significance of recruiting workers, peasants and soldiers for the universities was repeatedly made clear. Comrades who

attended the conference conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line for education and the old system of student enrollment. They all realized that the selection of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers who had practical experience for admission into the university was an important aspect of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, a fundamental plan for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the building of socialism, and a major task for the whole Party. Therefore the Party committee must take it up. It must mobilize the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers for participation in the work instead of leaving it exclusively to a few people of the specialized agencies.

With understanding raised, Party committees at all levels put student recruitment on their agenda and made suitable arrangements in relation to their central tasks. A leadership group for student recruitment was quickly formed and set up in every district and commune (or town) in the hsien. In most cases the No. 1 men personally took charge. Some leading comrades even personally stayed at selected spots to acquire experience with which to solve problems and direct the work in whole areas.

To carry out the work of selection and recruitment well, the secretary of the Party committee of Tap'ingp'u commune, Wenmingp'u district, went deep into eight production brigades to find out facts and had individual talks with the applicants for university admission. He worked intensively and carefully, insuring the high quality of the nominees for admission into the universities.

Before the evaluation and selection by the masses began, we unfolded education in ideology and political line. The concrete measures taken were as follows:

(1) We created revolutionary public opinion in a big way and extensively roused the masses.

By mobilizing the strength of many sides (including for example teachers and students of primary and middle schools, broadcast stations, and literary and art propaganda teams), making use of various propaganda media, and employing various means, we propagandized Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution, the great significance of sending workers, peasants and soldiers to the university, and the guidelines, policy, and measures of student recruitment, spreading the good news throughout the hsien that universities were recruiting students from among workers, peasants and soldiers who had practical experience.

(2) We combined study with criticism and went deep to educate the masses.

At the beginning, emphasis was placed on the study of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his directives concerning educational revolution, and on condemnation of the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and swindlers of his type of persecuting and hitting the workers, peasants and soldiers through the old system of student enrollment, so as to enable all to draw a clear line of demarcation between the two lines and two systems of student enrollment.

Before the evaluation and in the course of actual nomination, emphasis was placed on the study of Chairman Mao's five conditions for fostering successors to the revolutionary undertakings of the proletariat and on criticism of "No class distinctions in education," "Intellectual education first," and such reactionary fallacies trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and swindlers of his type. The purpose was to enable all to realize that it was imperative to select outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers who had practical experience and foster and train intellectuals of the proletariat in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive.

In the stage of examination and approval, the nominees were organized for a study of "Serve the People" and criticism of "going to school in order to become an official" and "going to school is useless," to enable them to treat the relations between going to college and making revolution, so that those nominated and going to college might feel happy and those who stayed behind might feel contented.

(3) On the basis of the special circumstances of rural areas and in close relation to production, we mobilized the masses by various means.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Grasp revolution and stimulate production," we correctly handled the relations between student recruitment and other work and carried out propaganda deep in the fields, work sites, and residential areas by flexible and various means, so that student recruitment work might proceed successfully.

In the stage of evaluation and nomination, we adopted measures whereby the leadership was combined with the masses and evaluation and nomination were made by relying on the masses. All voluntary applicants for admission to universities must first of all be evaluated by the masses of the production teams to which they belonged, and if they were found to fulfill the conditions they would be recommended to the production brigade. There they were again evaluated by the cadres of the brigade and representatives of the production teams concerned, but only the outstanding ones would be recommended to the commune. Here the candidates were again evaluated, and the best of them would be recommended to the ch'ü. At the ch'ü a preliminary examination was made of the candidates, and those found to be qualified had their applications sent to the hsien for checking and approval. After the three-level evaluation and preliminary examination at the brigade, commune, and ch'ü, the applications were generally referred back to the production teams, brigades and communes for their opinion. Thus the upper and lower levels consulted with one another and the process was repeated several times.

Evaluation and recommendation of candidates by relying on the masses does not mean that leadership can be slackened. To guide the activism of the masses onto the track of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy, we also paid attention to work in the following respects:

(1) To carry out pilot schemes successfully and promptly sum up experience therefrom, so as to direct the work over the whole area with it.

(2) To strengthen investigation and study, grasp the situation in its entirety, and give prompt assistance to the basic level in solving the various concrete problems met in the execution of policy.

(3) To make overall plans and provide for everything, and correctly handle the relations between all sides. In the case of some policy problems, it is necessary for the Party committee to take unified consideration and make all-round arrangements. On the basis of the spirit of directives from the upper level Party committee and after considering the views of the masses, we made adequate provisions for the national minorities and residents in remote mountain regions and for a proper proportion of male and female students. We also recruited a small number of those children who could be educated, who consistently returned good performances, and who had truly drawn a line between themselves and their families. Every effort was made to implement in an all-round manner the various policies bearing on student recruitment work.

* * *

Firmly Insist on Selecting Students From Among Workers and Peasants Who Have Practical Experience

- Extracts from the press in various parts of the country

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 16, 1972)

The selection of students from among workers and peasants who have practical experience is a socialist newborn thing. Party committees at all levels must intensively propagandize Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution and his proletarian line for education as well as the great significance of student recruitment by universities and other institutions of higher learning. They must earnestly launch revolutionary mass criticism and criticize the old system of student enrollment and such fallacies as "cultural work is dangerous," "it is unfortunate to be a teacher," "going to school in order to be an official" and its revised version, "going to school is useless." They must resolutely oppose departmentalism, perfunctoriness, and such bad practices.

Student recruitment is a serious political task. Party committees at all levels must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Proletarian politics must be put in command," personally take action to strengthen leadership and grasp student recruitment for universities and institutions of higher learning as an important task concerning the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and consolidation and strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship. (Shansi Jih-pao, February 12, 1972)

*

"The line is the key link. Everything falls into place when it is upheld." The admission of workers, peasants and soldiers into universities is an important act of implementation of Chairman Mao's educational line, an act that concerns the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

In carrying out student recruitment, it is necessary to persevere firmly from beginning to end in Chairman Mao's class line and mass line, adopt the method of voluntary application, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership, and re-examination by the universities concerned, and select outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers for admission into universities.

The work of student recruitment can certainly not be fulfilled by the educational agencies and student enrollment groups alone. Party committees at all levels must pay serious attention to it and all agencies concerned must closely coordinate student recruitment with various other work. The broad revolutionary masses must study, propagandize, and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line with practical action. Subject to the conditions for student enrollment, they must impartially and selflessly send in applications and actively recommend candidates, so that all may truly attach importance to and feel concern for student recruitment work, and together fulfill the task of student recruitment for the universities. (Kueichou Jih-pao, February 21, 1972)

*

What sort of people are to be enrolled in universities? From what viewpoint is recruitment to be made? Are a few persons to be recruited in a matter-of-fact manner or should recruitment be grasped as an important political task? Should nomination be made subjectively behind closed doors, or should the masses be told the guidelines, policy, method, and conditions for recruitment in their entirety, so that the masses may be relied upon to carry out the work of student recruitment successfully? Should we firmly adhere to principles and conditions, or should we ignore the principles and conditions? All these reflect the struggle between the two lines.

Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, conduct education in ideology and political line with repudiate-revisionism and rectification as the key link, criticize in depth the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education and widely propagate Chairman Mao's ideas of education, so that the process of student enrollment may be turned into a general educational movement of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for the broad masses. It is necessary to trust the masses, rouse them to action and rely on them, and resolutely oppose arbitrary decisions by a small number of people and such bad practices.

All agencies on all fronts must have regard for the situation as a whole, correctly know and handle the relations between the part and the whole and between immediate and long-term interests, overcome the idea that "This has nothing to do with me" and such departmentalist ideas, and nominate outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers for admission into universities. (Anhuei Jih-pao, February 21)

*

The recruitment of students must be conscientiously discussed by the masses and they must make the recommendations. The process of student recruitment should be made a process of study, propagation, and implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and policy. It is necessary to uphold firmly the centralized leadership of the Party and seriously implement the Party's class line which attaches importance to family backgrounds but not exclusive importance, and which places more emphasis on political performance. Outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers should be selected for the universities who study assiduously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, who are conscious to a certain degree of class struggle, line struggle, and the continuing revolution, who have close ties with the masses, whose performance in revolution and production is remarkable, and who have two or three years of practical experience. All units which take part in the selection and nomination must overcome departmentalism and correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole, making the interests of the part serve those of the whole. Unwillingness to select and recommend backbone cadres of one's own unit is not in conformity with the interests of the proletariat.

In student recruitment work, it is also necessary to sum up in earnest experience in last year's pilot schemes. In particular, it is necessary to sum up and popularize the typical experience of mobilization of the masses

and handing of the Party's policy to the masses, to which the Party committees attach such importance. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to work strictly in accordance with the Party's policies and principles and resolutely oppose and resist perfunctoriness and other improper styles of work. (T'ien-chin Jih-pao, March 4, 1972)

*

The recruitment of worker-peasant-soldier students for the universities from the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements is a task of the greatest significance. The selection of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience for enrollment in the universities and the fostering and training of a force of intellectuals of the proletariat in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Select students from among workers and peasants who have practical experience," is an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, an important task that bears on the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education.

With the institutions of higher learning recruiting new students, putting into practice a new system of student enrollment, and selecting outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience for enrollment today in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, the phenomenon of domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals will of course be changed further and the schools will become truly socialist new-type universities.

It should also be seen that practice of the new system of student enrollment will help to form a massive force of intellectuals of the working class for our country to meet the needs of our rapidly developing socialist revolution and socialist construction. (Hsin-hua Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

*

Socialist universities must implement in its entirety Chairman Mao's guideline for education: "Those who receive education should be able to develop morally, intellectually, and physically, and become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness." To insure the total implementation of this guideline, the first thing to be done in recruiting students is overall consideration of the moral, intellectual, and physical conditions of the student-candidates.

Student enrollment today brings the "moral" condition to the fore and firmly puts moral development in the first position. Students to be enrolled must first be subjected to political scrutiny. Outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers are selected for enrollment in universities who are conscious of class struggle and line struggle, who study assiduously Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works and earnestly remold their thought in the

three major revolutionary movements, and who maintain close ties with the masses. This is a basic condition that insures the good quality of the students enrolled.

However, insistence on "moral development first" does not mean abandonment of intellectual development. What we oppose is not intellectual development, but the placing of intellectual development in the first position. It is wrong to fail to pay attention to either political character or the cultural level. (Chi-lin Jih-pao, March 7, 1972)

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under the PLA Wuhan Command Conscientiously Does Reading and Study and Voluntarily Carries Out Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1972)

(NCNA Wuhan, March 14, 1972) The Party committee of a certain regiment under the Wuhan Command of the People's Liberation Army conscientiously implements the Party's democratic centralism and perseveringly applies Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unified thinking, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action, thereby strengthening the building of the Party committee ideologically and organizationally and guaranteeing the victorious progress of the work of the whole regiment along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For many years in the past, the Party committee of this regiment has perseveringly applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in strengthening its ideological building and organizational building. It is an advanced group under the PLA Wuhan Command. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee members became more conscious in reading and studying seriously, making deep-going investigations, perseveringly applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unified thinking, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action, and guaranteeing better implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism.

In April last year, in order to carry out further Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive," the Party committee of this regiment planned to hold an on-the-spot meeting on land levelling. Some comrades held that the 3rd motor company had levelled the land well and that the meeting should be held in the 3rd motor company if it was to produce good results. Other comrades held that since levelling of land had been carried out in great difficulty and the Party committee of 7th company had exercised firm leadership and the cadres and fighters had bravely overcome difficulties, it would be more meaningful to hold this meeting in the 7th company. These two different opinions could not be reconciled.

The Party committee organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality. To be subjective means not to look at problems objectively, that is, not to use the materialist viewpoint in looking at problems," and sent its members who were responsible for production to make investigations in these two companies. Through investigation, it was further discovered that the Party branch of the 7th company called meetings of its committee three times to study the levelling of undulating land and educate the fighters in Chairman Mao's line of army building in connection with realities. The cadres and the fighters fully understood the meaning of this task. They feared neither hardship nor fatigue, kept digging at the mounds and carried basketfuls of earth to fill the hollows, scoring good results in levelling the land.

After making these investigations, the regimental Party committee members applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in making analysis and rating the results, thereby quickly unifying their thinking. The 7th company's experience of land levelling was popularized. All companies of the regiment which were assigned with military and farming tasks were given living education in ideology and political line.

In the process of carrying out democratic centralism, the Party committee of this regiment--obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without democracy, there cannot be correct centralism"--perseveringly developed democracy, modestly sought various opposing opinions, encouraged the masses to air their views and opposed the "rule by the words of one man alone."

The higher level once appropriated a sum of subsidiary production funds to this regiment. Shang Ju-kang, deputy secretary of the Party committee who was then responsible for production of the regiment, wanted to give this sum of money to the vocational department which would divide this sum evenly among the companies. But, when he submitted this matter for study by the Party committee, the comrades were of the opinion that the companies should be treated differently in accordance with the concrete conditions of their productive tasks, and the funds should be allotted appropriately. Shang Ju-kang modestly listened to the opinions of the comrades and willingly withdraw his own suggestion. The Party committee made a decision according to the opinions of the comrades. Subsequently, various units yielded the funds to each other, displaying their fine style and promoting revolutionary unity.

The Party committee of this regiment perseveringly concentrates the correct opinions and unifies the thinking of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this process, it has learned this experience: Generally speaking, the opinion of the majority of the comrades is relatively correct. But whether an opinion is correct or incorrect should not be judged metaphysically by whether it is upheld by a big number of people or a small number of people. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought should be applied in concentrating the opinions which are correct but are not yet accepted for the time being by the majority.

The Party committee once held a meeting to discuss the citation of a few typical cadres of the regiment. On the basis of the records kept by the office and the information they had acquired about these cadres, most of the committee members agreed to give citation to three cadres. But, committee member Liu Wen-te did not agree that this should be done immediately. He held that an advanced model was distinguished in the course of mass struggle and should be supported by the broad masses, and so he suggested fully seeking the opinion of the masses in various units and letting the masses be the judge and recommend the typical cadres for citation. After serious discussion, the Party committee adopted Liu Wen-te's suggestion. Because this citation of advanced models was carried out in accordance with the Party's mass line, it really played the role of "lighting a lamp to illuminate an extensive area." The cadres of the whole regiment consciously learned from the advanced and kept pace with the advanced.

While gathering together the correct opinions, the Party committee of this regiment also pays attention to seriously handling the opinions which have been negated. At the beginning of last year, the Party committee studied the allotment of paddy fields to the companies. There were some points of contention at first. Through full discussion and consultation, all comrades agreed to the plan drawn up by the Party committee. When the meeting was about to make a resolution, a committee member again put forth a dissenting opinion. The Party committee secretary attentively listened to his opinion and handed it to the Party committee for study again. After putting facts on the table and reasoning things out, all comrades were of the opinion that this committee member saw only the side of convenience of management in his unit but forgot the other side of overall planning and inconvenience to other units. Eventually, the land was allotted in accordance with the principle of "overall planning and convenience of management" put forth by the Party committee. This committee member agreed with other members but he still felt a little ill at ease. After the meeting, the Party committee secretary had chats with him many times and patiently reasoned things out with him. This committee member was touched, saying: "I shall firmly carry out the resolution adopted by the Party committee."

* * *

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Run A Socialist Enterprise in the Spirit of the General Line

- Investigation of the reliance on the masses to strengthen enterprise management in Tat'ung Colliery in Huainan, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1972)

Tat'ung Colliery, Huainan--an advanced pace-setter in learning from Tach'ing in industry in Anhwei Province, relies on the masses for strengthening enterprise management. It has gained good experience in this concern. Last year, on the basis of overfulfilling the state plan for the three preceding years in succession, the whole colliery again fulfilled the state plans of crude coal output and tunnelling footage by 43 days and 55 days respectively and accomplished various economic and technical targets with relatively good results. Compared with the corresponding period of the year before last, the average daily output of crude coal increased by 13 percent, the efficiency of work done by all miners raised by 20.9 percent and ash content in crude coal reduced by 3.6 percent. The consumption of timber used as props in extracting 10,000 tons of coal dropped from 25 cubic meters in the year before last to below one cubic meter, and the production cost of each ton of coal was lowered by 16 percent. The whole colliery overfulfilled its plan of submission of profits to the state by 31 percent and ahead of schedule.

Tat'ung Colliery is an old mine with a history of more than 60 years of extraction of coal. Before the liberation, to pillage the coal resources, the Japanese imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries drilled tunnels and extracted coal at random, riddling the colliery with a thousand gaping wounds. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people thought that Tat'ung Colliery was near exhaustion. They said that this colliery would become totally useless after a few years' extraction.

Why was it possible for Tat'ung Colliery which was old and ill-conditioned to accomplish the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results? The chief experience of this colliery was as follows:

Put Ideology in the Fore, Carry Out Education in Ideology and Political Line

"Parted from the general line, we cannot run a socialist enterprise well; without implementing the general line, we cannot learn well from Tach'ing." This is the common experience acquired by the broad masses of cadres and workers of Tat'ung Colliery.

Throughout the deep-going mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, there existed in Tat'ung Colliery a struggle between the striving for betterment and preservation of present conditions and between doing a job with greater, faster, better and more economical results and doing a job with fewer, slow, bad and expensive results.

In the year before last, the consumption of timber used as props in extracting 10,000 tons of coal in this colliery dropped from 180 cubic meters in 1968 to 25 cubic meters. After that, some people felt that it was fairly good if this level could be maintained. But the miners of the No. 5 coal extracting team bravely went through practice and successfully trial-used a substitute, thereby basically dispensing with props in the coal pits. Grasping this typical case, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the colliery proceeded from the education in ideology and political line to arouse the masses fully to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, study repeatedly the general line of building socialism and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," carry out revolutionary mass criticism and establish the idea of practicing economy for the revolution. In this way, a mass movement to produce more coal and use less timber was whipped up throughout the colliery.

The brick factory which was run by the workers and dependents of the supply section succeeded in trial-using loess to make brick tubs. The amount of timber formerly used for supporting the surface structure was about 50 percent of the amount of timber used in the pit. After the brick tubs were used, it was possible to dispense with timber totally. In the past, only iron and steel, cement and a few other kinds of materials were used in place of timber. Now, more than 25 kinds of materials including slag, sorghum stalks, cotton stalks, and reeds are used, thereby reducing consumption of timber month after month. The consumption of timber used as props in extracting 10,000 tons of coal in this colliery was 1.7 cubic meters in June and 0.8 of a cubic meter in July last year and dropped to 0.49 of a cubic meter in October.

The leading members of the colliery had different views toward the problem of whether it was necessary to make all-round development with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Some of them said that this old colliery had poor potential and that it did not matter much if the targets of quality and cost were not met so long as output increased. They put greater and faster results in a position against better and more economical results.

What happened last year was a great shock to the whole colliery. An enterprise of the province discovered that the coal supplied by Tat'ung Colliery had dropped in quality and contained much sand and stone. The workers who used this coal were very critical about it. But, considering that this coal was supplied by a pace-setter unit of the province, the leadership of this enterprise feared that the effect would be bad if this matter was made public, so it did not put forth its view to the leadership of the colliery. Later, the colliery leadership discovered this and felt

that this was the most severe criticism against itself. Immediately it roused the masses to discuss this matter conscientiously. The workers said: "Ours is an enterprise producing fuel. If we do not pay attention to quality, many other enterprises will be affected. This month, it looks like we have achieved an extraordinarily high output, but the quality of coal has dropped. This not only is a waste of manpower and material power of the colliery but also hinders other enterprises from fulfilling the state plan. This is an expression of the lack of sense of responsibility for the socialist cause." The workers and staff members of the whole colliery were determined not only to produce stable and high yields but, above all, to improve quality and to lower production cost. "Only in this way can it be said that we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line," they remarked.

By way of holding study classes at all levels, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the colliery aroused the broad masses of cadres and workers to correctly carry out the policy of grasping and promoting production, so as to really attain the aim of grasping both output and quality, grasping accounting of production cost and safety in production, and relying on the masses to manage the enterprise well on the basis of education in ideology and political line.

Rely on the Masses for Strengthening Enterprise Management

In order to run a socialist enterprise well in the spirit of the general line, the leading members must firmly trust the masses and wholeheartedly rely on the masses for managing the enterprise well. Practice of struggle in the past year and more has made all members of the leading organ of Tat'ung Colliery see that without a thorough viewpoint toward the masses they would not be able to implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have acquired a great deal of experience and learned many lessons in this regard.

The boiler room once collapsed and had to be rebuilt. At that time, the masses suggested heightening the chimney of the new boiler room by a bit, so that there would be enough draft and coal might be saved. But the leadership did not accept the opinion of the masses and the chimney remained low. Because there was not enough draft, coal was wasted and there was not enough steam.

Another thing taught the leadership of the colliery a very big lesson. The No. 3 main shaft was the only coal producer in the colliery. Because an underground coal lode was to be extracted, the propping stand which slanted seriously had to be removed. Thus, the task of letting out coal from below the shaft had to be shifted totally to the auxiliary shaft which was a passage exclusively for transport of supplies and workers. The maximum volume of loads lifted through the auxiliary shaft every day was about 800 tons. But the average daily output of coal required by the state was 1,200 tons and more. For this reason, the capacity of lifting became an outstanding contradiction in coal production. Under this

situation, the colliery leadership perseveringly relied on the masses and held a mass discussion of the question, "What should be done when the main shaft has collapsed?" The broad masses of workers said: "We must advance in the face of difficulties as the workers of Tach'ing do. The propping stand has fallen, but our revolutionary spirit must not fall and we must not stop advancing!"

A lively situation of making suggestions and thinking about methods was quickly formed throughout the colliery. More than 20 items of technical innovation were realized. Thanks to the arduous struggle of the workers and staff members of the whole colliery, the innovated auxiliary shaft quickly increased its daily capacity of lifting from 800 to more than 2,000 tons. The state plan of production of 380,000 tons of crude coal was fulfilled ahead of schedule. There was also an extra output of more than 120,000 tons of crude coal.

From their experience learned from both the positive and the negative examples, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the colliery understood more deeply the importance of launching a mass movement in a big way and relying on the masses of workers for strengthening enterprise management. In line with their realities, they adopted three methods as follows:

First, a production frontline command group was set up with old workers as its mainstay. The group members have been selected from among the masses of various workers' teams and working sections. They have high political consciousness, maintain close ties with the masses and have rich practical experience. If they are relied on to draw up the production plan, the plan is practical and reliable; if they are relied on to manage production, production will be carried out in good order, difficulties can be overcome in good time and the production plan will assuredly be overfulfilled. Since this group was set up in September 1968, this colliery has overfulfilled the monthly production plan for 39 months running.

Take for instance the drawing up of a production plan. After its establishment, the workers' production frontline command group made on-the-spot investigations a few days before the end of a month and analyzed the geological conditions before deciding the method of coal extraction and putting forward technical and safety measures. In accordance with their conditions, various workers' teams reported on their outputs and various economic and technical targets, which were then made public for discussion so as to effect unified balance. In this way, a monthly work plan could be compiled in two days' time which formerly took half a month to complete. Because the plan was practical and the measures laid down were very effective and concrete, it was possible to insure overfulfillment of production every month. The year 1970 saw the most difficult conditions of production in the whole colliery. In line with the continuously developing situation, the production frontline command group revised the plan three times. The state annual plan was overfulfilled by 32.3 percent. In 1971, the production plan was also revised three times. Production attained a new level.

Second, a workers' financial supervisory committee was set up with old workers as its mainstay. This is an organizational form of rousing the workers to take part in enterprise management and relying on them for management of financial affairs. The financial supervisory committee of this colliery has 34 members. In this colliery, there are 140 financial supervisors who are distributed in all basic-level units. They actively propagandize and conscientiously implement the series of Chairman Mao's directives on building the country through hard work and frugality and set examples in increasing production and practicing economy, thereby bringing forth a new style in which everybody of the colliery shows concerns for production and income, supervises consumption and expenses, works hard and practices economy. Business management is greatly strengthened. There are many touching instances of the men doing more work with less money.

In early 1970 when the financial and accounting personnel were drawing up a cost plan, some people said: "Tat'ung Colliery is old and ill-conditioned. It will be fairly good if this colliery can make both ends meet in the year." Guided by this idea, they fixed the production cost relatively high, so that only 6,000 yuan was returned in the form of profits of the year to the state. When the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the colliery organized the members of the financial supervisory committee and the financial workers to examine this plan, the old workers said with excitement: "Ours is a socialist enterprise. It is a shame to lose the state's money. It is a crime to waste the state's money. If our state enterprises do not accumulate capital for the state, how can socialism be built with greater, faster, better and more economical results?" They examined the cost plan item by item and suggested many measures for economizing expenses and reducing cost and cut some unnecessary expenses.

For instance, according to the plan, more than 50,000 yuan had to be spent on installing 700 lamps in the colliery. The workers' financial supervisory committee wrote off this item of expense and actively mobilized the masses to repair the some 600 old lamps, thereby guaranteeing the needs of production. After examination by the workers' financial supervisory committee,the cost of production of each ton of coal was eventually reduced by 28.5 percent as compared with the original plan. Profits amounting to 1,175,000 yuan were returned to the state according to the annual plan. After that, with the movement to increase production and practice economy developed in depth in the whole colliery, production cost dropped continuously and the annual profits returned to the state amounted to 2,480,000 yuan and more.

Third, a "five-member" management system with old workers as its mainstay was set up to strengthen management of workers' squads and groups. At the beginning of this year, to meet with the new demands of development of business management, the method of spreading from a point to the whole area was adopted and the system of management by "five members" (political propagandist, safety guard, quality inspector, economic auditor and livelihood supervisor) was enforced experimentally. This played an effective role in further strengthening management by relying on the workers.

At present, there have been selected in the whole colliery 705 people serving as such "five members," representing one-fifth of the total number of workers and staff members of this colliery. After they participated in management, first, the management of the workers' squads and groups were strengthened in an all-round manner and the "five members" formed a mass management network for all branches of work in the whole enterprise, so that there was a supervisor everywhere and for doing everything. Second, under the leadership of the Party branch, the "five members" actively supervised thinking, production, quality of safety in production, economic auditing and everyday life, so that day-to-day work was carried out more penetratingly and more elaborately.

At present, the Party branch makes unified study and arrangements for every branch of work. After the principle is decided, the members of the Party branches divide the work among themselves and the Party members and the League members are mobilized to work with united efforts with the "five members," thereby effectively arousing the positive factors in various fields, further strengthening the Party's leadership and carrying out various branches of work quickly and well. Furthermore, the new style of hard work and plain living has made new development.

The departments of extraction and tunnelling launched a revolutionary emulation drive on the basis of "high yield, fine quality and high efficiency of work; safety in production and low consumption," thereby pushing forward the deep-going development of the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing. The auxiliary department has also achieved new successes under the slogan "Adopt a correct attitude toward service, improve the quality of service, be oriented toward the first line of production, and make careful and detailed calculation in doing everything."

For instance, to enable the colliery to turn out more varieties of product, the mechanical and electrical workshop installed a belt conveyor machine for transporting coal lumps in the No. 7 shaft. According to the plan, more than 2,000 yuan was needed for the installation of this machine. Later, the economic auditor studied the problem with the masses. Measures of utilizing waste materials were adopted. As a result, only 20 yuan was needed and the plan of installation of this machine was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Strengthen Leadership, Set Up Rational Regulations and Systems

Tat'ung Colliery learned this in the course of practice: Reform of irrational regulations and system is not only an organizational and technical measure but is an ideological revolution and an important part of the content of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. To carry out business management well and to accomplish the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results, it is necessary to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Discipline is the guarantee for carrying out the line" and "Irrational regulations and systems must be reformed," and

to set up rational regulations and systems gradually in the course of breaking down some irrational regulations and systems which hinder the development of productive forces.

Fire easily breaks out in some extracting zones in this colliery. These zones are called "fire zones." According to regulations of the past, these must be regarded as "forbidden zones" and sealed off and production suspended. The workers objected to this "regulation" long ago, but their objection did not attract close attention. Later, the workers went deep into the fire zones to investigate the situation and master the laws of outbreak of fire. They adopted measures for fire prevention by using electric drills, quick filling with soil paste and high-speed extraction of coal. They simultaneously filled with soil paste, extracted coal and prevented fire and eventually broke down the conventions and opened up the "forbidden zones." This greatly enlightened the broad masses of cadres and workers of the whole colliery and taught them a very big lesson.

In the process of setting up regulations and systems, the Party committee of the colliery held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in which leading cadres, engineers and technicians and old workers participated. Meanwhile, it also mobilized the broad masses to analyze the former regulations and systems item by item and resolutely abolished the regulations and systems which opposed the putting of politics in command and were disadvantageous to the rousing of the enthusiasm of the masses and the development of production. It resolutely carried out the regulations and systems which were advantageous to the development of the enthusiasm of the masses and the development of production. It also amended some regulations and systems according to realities so as to make them perfect.

For instance, the former safety inspection organization and mass safety inspection network of this colliery were abolished during the great cultural revolution. Later, through a discussion, the broad masses of cadres and workers said: "This was not a means of 'controlling, strangling and oppressing' the workers. It should not be abolished but instead should be strengthened."

Now in this colliery safety inspection organs have been restored and perfected and mass groups of safety inspectors are formed from the top to the basic levels and in all offices and squads. Apart from this, after analyzing and studying the original regulations and systems, the colliery also set up some new regulations regarding five aspects and ten systems. The five aspects involved political work, management of work, mass participation in management, business accounting, and livelihood management. The ten systems were: the system of post responsibility, the system of change of shifts, the system of quality inspection, the system of safety in production, the system of maintenance and repair of equipment, the system of business accounting, the system of technical management, the system of planned management, the system of adjustment of production, and the system of livelihood management.

After the establishment of the new regulations and systems, a new situation of everybody observing regulations and systems and protecting revolutionary discipline arose very quickly in the colliery. This further roused the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members and guaranteed the continuous development of revolution and production of the colliery along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Vigorously Carry Out Technical Innovation, Promote Development of Production

With production developed, Tat'ung Colliery's old equipment and old method of extracting coal could meet no more with the needs of developing coal production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. In this situation, should we be content with the present conditions and satisfied with the ordinary accomplishment of our tasks, or should we create bravely and promote the new development of coal production? This became another crucial problem of this old colliery in running itself well as a socialist enterprise.

The method of steep slope coal extraction which was adopted for the past few decades in this colliery was once considered a fixed method. But through their prolonged practice in production, the workers of Tat'ung Colliery discovered that this method of coal extraction involved high intensity of labor,high consumption of timber used for props and a great deal of preparatory work prior to production, and this method was unsafe, was incompatible with the spirit of the general line and could not meet the needs of production. They were determined to find out through experiment a new method of extracting coal in a sharp incline with the aid of a flexible protective propping system. After more than two years' hard struggle, the study group which comprised cadres and technicians and had old workers as its mainstay worked with united effort and eventually succeeded in experimenting on this method of coal extraction.

Practice showed that this new method of coal extraction had six advantages:

(1) Capacity of production is great and efficiency is high. As the workers said in praise of this method: "As soon as a blast is set off, coal would slide in heaps." Three shifts at a work surface have only 12 workers, but they can produce more than 600 tons of coal and even as much as 1,000 tons.

(2) Production is carried out in safety. The workers find it very safe to work under a protective propping system.

(3) Consumption of timber used for props is low.

(4) Operations are simple and intensity of labor is low. Throughout the process of production, the steps of work which require great muscular efforts are dispensed with.

(5) Progress of extraction is fast and tunnelling footage is small. Preparatory work is unnecessary and each of the three shifts can produce coal.

(6) Production cost is low. The cost of producing one ton of coal is only 1.97 yuan.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment,mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." In the course of popularizing and applying the advanced method of coal extraction by means of a flexible protective propping system, the workers discovered that this method still was not perfect enough. A propping system could not be used when the coal deposit was broad and had to be rebuilt when even a small section of coal extending 16 meters high had to be extracted.

T'ien Hua-kuang, old leader of an extracting team, got together with the workers and technicians and, following the example of the workers of Tach'ing, combined their high revolutionary spirit with strict scientific approach. In the course of practice, they revised this method time and again and eventually broadened the propping system from 1.25 meters to 4.5 meters, thereby solving the problem of extracting coal of a broad layer with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Immediately after that, they also overcame the difficulty in removing the protective stand in the tunnel. With such a protective stand, the workers could extract coal from the top of the coal deposit right down to the bottom. This further raised the efficiency of labor. At present, the method of flexible protective systems has been popularized basically in the whole colliery except the old extracting areas. This creates favorable conditions for increasing productivity, tapping the potentials of the enterprise and fulfilling the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the past two years, this colliery realized more than 230 items of technical innovation in mechanical equipment, technological processes and use of new materials in connection with the method of coal extraction, thereby greatly promoting the development of production.

- NCNA correspondent,
An-hwei Jih-pao reporter and
NCNA reporter

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Woman Party Branch Secretary of North China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 16, 1972)

a woman party branch secretary of a production brigade in chincheng county in the north china province of shansi has helped the brigade make great advances in just one year. wang tsui-tsui led the people in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the hsiaochuang brigade has ten teams with 350 households in all. its 120 hectares of farmland are scattered on hills, gullies and slopes. after the movement for agricultural cooperation in 1952 and the setting up of people's communes in 1958 in particular, its farm production constantly went ahead. but, grain output per hectare remained around 2.25 tons for a period owing to interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. some cadres were content with such output and thought it satisfactory for this hilly village.

wang tsui-tsui was chosen as party branch secretary in the movement of party consolidation and building in october 1970. she recognized that the crux of the achievements of the tachai brigade in transforming nature and building a new socialist village was the education of the peasants with mao tsetung thought. moreover, its leading body has unswervingly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the members on the hsiaochuang party branch committee should also lead the peasants in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in order to form a strong bulwork in the struggle against class enemies and nature.

so she took the lead in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. she also encouraged other party branch committee members, party members and brigade members to study these works in connection with their practical experience so as to raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. as a result the cadres and peasants arrived at a common understanding in their efforts to end the brigade's backwardness. wang tsui-tsui surveyed the land with other members of the brigade. she encouraged the peasants to pool their wisdom and ideas and they mapped out a plan to pump water uphill and build ponds and irrigation ditches on the slopes.

this plan embodied the people's determination to develop socialist agriculture. that winter, the efforts to improve farming conditions as tachai has done started. with the woman party branch secretary taking the lead, many party and militia members vied with each other for the most arduous tasks. all the brigade members, led by the party branch, studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and "learn warfare through warfare". this encouraged them to learn how to do things by doing and make

explosives, lime and other building material. the party branch also organized a technical group, which turned out winches, hoists and other implements.

wang tsui-tsui was a worker on the project as well as an organizer. before spring farming last year, the brigade completed work on two storage ponds, 12,000 metres of ditches, three power pump wells and two high-lift pumping stations and enlarged the irrigated area by 60 hectares. in addition, it brought in large quantities of good soil as a major measure to increase the high- and stable-yield fields from three to 43 hectares. as a result, grain output per hectare shot up to six tons last year despite a dry spell, as against 2.47 tons the previous year.

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Changes in Former Northwest China Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 16, 1972)

peasants in northern shensi province, the former revolutionary base area in northwest china, have made new contributions to socialist revolution and construction in carrying out chairman mao's call "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory".

the red army led by chairman mao reached northern shensi province after its long march in 1935 and yenan became the site of the party central committee. during the difficult war years, the peasants there made great contributions to the liberation of the whole country, fighting the enemy on the battlefield and launching production campaigns at the area to support the front. today, they are determined to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

veteran red armymen are in the van of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. ho yu-tsai, party branch secretary of a production brigade, is an example.

son of a poor peasant, ho yu-tsai joined the red army in the thirties and not long afterwards was admitted into the communist party. he returned to his village in 1944 after he was wounded in a battle. responding to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation", he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village in taking the road of socialist collectivization by organizing a mutual-aid team, and later a cooperative and a people's commune.

ho yu-tsai was a member of the brigade party branch committee in 1958 when he was injured in terracing farmland. he was hospitalized for a long time. taking advantage of his absence, a bad element usurped brigade

leadership and tried to undermine the collective economy, working hand-in-glove with a handful of unreformed landlords and rich peasants.

upon returning home, he decided to put up a determined struggle, as what had happened in the village was a major issue of whether socialism was to be adhered to. he visited the poor and lower-middle peasants and mobilized them to study chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". the handful of class enemies was ferreted out and their scheme to restore capitalism denounced. control of the brigade leadership was seized back and ho yu-tsai was elected secretary of the brigade party branch. the brigade's collective economy began to develop.

ho yu-tsai has studied chairman mao's works even harder during the great proletarian cultural revolution. acting in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on the cultural revolution, he joined the masses in criticizing the opportunist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. ho yu-tsai armed the masses with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and set an example in action. though on in years, he worked with the masses in all weather. last year, he led the brigade in building three big dams and laying out 10 hectares of terraced fields. as a result, the brigade got a record harvest.

kao chan-lu, member of a production team in ansai county, is also a veteran red armyman. during the production campaign launched in yenan in 1943, he set the record of opening up 4.2 mou (one mou is one-fifteenth of a hectare) of land in a day single-handed and won the honoured title of "labour hero". he had the honour to see chairman mao at a conference of model workers and hear his talk "get organized exclamation" he returned to nsihokou in 1949. over the past two decades or so, he has worked hard for socialist revolution and construction.

china's national economy encountered temporary difficulties during the three years from 1959 to 1961 because of sabotage by the soviet revisionists and natural disasters. taking advantage of this, a handful of class enemies set to work to torpedo the collective economy and caused losses to the team's livestock. kao chan-lu resolutely laid bare the enemy sabotage and volunteered to be the stockman. he carefully tended the herds which increased. the number nearly trebled in a dozen years or so. while grazing the herds, he collected manure for the production team. he often told a young man who helped him stories of the production campaign guided by chairman mao and encouraged him to carry on the revolutionary spirit of yenan and contribute his share to building up the socialist motherland.

a dam near the village was washed out by a mountain flood last summer. kao chan-lu helped repair the dam in his spare time over a three-month period. heavy rain fell before the project was completed. a new mountain flood breached the dam. kao chan-lu promptly jumped into the water and stopped the onrush of water. this gained time for emergency repairs. other commune members praise him as a hero in the production campaign during the revolutionary war years and for his new service in present-day socialist construction.

the first party branch secretary of chihlo township died during the years of the revolutionary war. his son, li chuan-hu, returned to his village to do farm work in the spring of 1961 after finishing school. tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, he has become an advanced element of the proletariat and in 1969 was unanimously elected party branch secretary of the chihlo production brigade.

li chuan-hu conscientiously studies and applies marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in his work and in educating the peasants in the mass movement to learn from tachai. the brigade decided to dam the hulu river for irrigation and end the threat of drought. li chuan-hu led the group surveying the river and took part in designing and construction. his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle fired the brigade members with enthusiasm. in just nine months, they completed the dam and a five-kilometre long stone-lined ditch which irrigates nearly 200 hectares. three years of hard struggle raised the grain yield per-hectare to the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. total grain output doubled. their achievement earned the brigade the honoured title of an advanced unit in shensi province.

tens of thousands of educated young people from peking and from shensi province have gone to northern shensi in the past few years to settle down. many chose the places where chairman mao once worked and have been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. influenced by the yenan spirit, they are maturing rapidly. some of them chose to settle in the tachuangho production brigade in kanchuan county where communist fighter comrade chang szu-teh died while making charcoal. these young people conscientiously study chairman mao's article "serve the people" in which chairman mao highly commends comrade chang szu-teh for his communist spirit. they strive to serve the people as whole-heartedly as comrade chang szu-teh did. some of them worked hard to master the use and repairing of farm machines. as a result they put to rights two discarded diesel engines to mechanize threshing, flour milling and grain husking in this mountain village. some volunteered to become barefoot doctors and warmly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members while taking part in farm production. the masses praise them.

SUPPLY-MARKETING CO-OP

Southwest China Peasants Praise a Supply and Marketing Cooperative

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 16, 1972)

a supply and marketing cooperative has won warm praise from the commune peasants in a mountain area in szechwan province, southwest china, for its whole-hearted service to socialist agriculture and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

this is the supply and marketing cooperative of the nanhsin people's commune in the maowen chiang autonomous county. in line with chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies", the co-op does everything possible to help develop agricultural production and consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside. its personnel make regular rounds of the villages and sell goods and purchase farm produce and side-line products at the peasants' door-steps.

this initiative stems from a high political consciousness after a conscientious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticism of the renegade liu shao-chi's "put profits in command" and his other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash.

for a time the nanhsin commune needed large quantities of explosives for the construction of irrigation projects. workers of the co-op helped the commune members set up a workshop to make explosives themselves which were only one third of the price of those shipped in from outside. the co-op also timely supplied hammers, chisels and other tools. the commune completed the irrigation projects quickly. the five canals cut along mountain slopes brought irrigation to more than 200 hectares of farmland, or 90 per cent of the commune's total land. the commune won a record grain harvest last year.

the co-op has also done its best to supply the commune with chemical fertilizer and deliver it to the production teams in time. the peasants affectionately call the co-op "our good logistics department".

the peasants in the nanhsin commune never grew paddy rice in the past. the co-op obtained some rice seedlings from a neighbouring county and grew rice on an experimental plot. the experiment turned out to be a success. this exploded the convention that rice could not be grown in the cold, high mountains. the co-op then brought in large quantities of rice seedlings the following spring and distributed them to the production teams. paddy acreage there has expanded steadily and the yield now reaches six tons per hectare.

the workers of the co-op have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". to this end, they made light of long journeys to other counties to get good strains of seeds and fine breeds of livestock for the production teams.

in addition to purchasing medicinal herbs from the production teams, the co-op also helped them conduct

scientific experiments to domesticate wild medicinal herbs. it then helped the production teams plan the cultivation and signed purchase contracts with them.

members of the supply and marketing co-op often go among the people to canvass opinions so as to improve their service. the co-op opens every day throughout the year and business hours are arranged for the convenience of the customers. apart from a mobile trading team touring the nearby countryside, the co-op has set up sales agencies in the six remote production brigades so that the people there can buy daily used goods within their villages.

the co-op has been commended as an advanced unit on many occasions.

before liberation, the innabitants in this area were heavily fleeced since they had to sell their farm and other local produce at low prices in exchange for expensive manufactured goods, extortionate merchants demanded from them a kilogramme of precious medicinal herbs for a kilogramme of salt. such capitalist exploitation was put to an end after liberation with the establishment of state-owned stores and rural supply and marketing co-ops.

COPPER MINING

Northeast China Copper Mine Cadre Improves Leadership

(NCNA-Shenyang, Mar. 17, 1972)

veteran miner meng chi-yung, a communist party member and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hungtoushan copper mine in northeast china's fushun has helped the mine grow by solving production problems. he works among the miners, listens to their opinions and depends on them to make improvements in the work.

workers of the ore dressing plant started a mass technical innovations campaign in 1969 in response to chairman mao's call "develop the mining industry" and raised the production capacity of the plant considerably. output of ore began to lag behind. the miners wanted to end their old mining method of cutting holes at a low elevation. meng chi-yung suggested using heavy blasting, saying this method was workable because the rock in the mine was hard, the outcrop wide and the body of the mine stable. the mine party committee set up a three-in-one designing group composed of workers, cadres and technicians to study the matter. meng chi-yung was the group leader.

the group widely solicited the opinions of workers and technicians and worked out a plan. it was repeatedly discussed until the only point to be solved was the limit to the area of unpropped roofing caused by blasting. some people worried about a cave-in since the new method

involved heavy blasting and deep-hole drilling and would create too big an area of unpropped roofing. but others insisted that the danger was minimal since the rock was hard. they recalled how they had once blasted more than 40 tons of explosives without causing a cave-in. therefore, a bigger area of unpropped roofing was possible. taking all opinions into consideration, meng chi-yung was still not sure whether the unpropped roofing limit set in the new plan, which was six to seven times the original size, was workable or not. he proposed more investigations and tests in line with chairman mao's teaching: "discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth."

meng chi-yung and the other members of the designing group examined mining cuts at different elevations. they collected data on heavy blastings at more than 50 points and studied the blast spots. this helped them to decide on a plan after analysis and discussions. the plan was subjected to many tests and the new mining method was finally adopted. it saved 50 per cent of the manpower and doubled efficiency. as a result, the output of the ore went 62 per cent over the previous record and met the needs of the ore dressing plant.

the main haulage road, the chute, was once blocked up. cadres and workers rushed to the spot and blasted a way out. meng chi-yung consulted the workers and technicians on how to solve this constant problem.

on the platform where the miners dumped the ore, they told him that "if the noisy tumbling lasts much longer, the next dumping often causes a blocking". at the chute, the transportation workers told him: "block-ups seldom happen when there is enough ore left in the chute." the dynamiters had the same to say.

drawing on the workers' experience, meng chi-yung noticed that block-ups always happen at turnings in the chute. he consulted the technicians and found that with the shot down at 9.8 metres per second plus velocity, the bigger chunks fell first while smaller pieces clogged up the turnings, and the more that was dumped the closer packed they became, resulting in block-ups. if the ore reserves in the chute could be kept constant at several metres above the turning, such block-ups could be avoided.

meng chi-yung raised a proposal at the revolutionary committee to readjust the working method at the chute. the committee studied the workers' experience and adopted it. block-ups were ended. meng chi-yung learned much from this. he said: "a cadre has limited experience. he must go among the masses to draw on their wisdom."

meng chi-yung was born in a poor peasant family. before liberation he worked as a hired hand for a landlord and later in a mine. he knew all kinds of exploitation and oppression. he came to the hungtoushan copper mine in 1952. active in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, he is tireless and outstanding in all the work he does. he is over fifty. as a leading cadre, he dresses and works like all the other miners. he said: "i'll act as chairman mao teaches, never divorce myself from the masses or from productive labour while doing my work."

Reproduced from best available copy.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Rapid Growth of Local Industry in Central China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 17, 1972)

the people of tuchia and miao nationalities in a mountain area of the central china province of hunan have set up 260 factories and mines since liberation, one-fourth being built since 1970. this success is due to their efforts in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the tuchia-miao autonomous chou in western hunan now has enterprises producing pig iron, coal, rare metals, machinery, cement, chemical fertilizer, textiles, electricity, paper and insecticides. they turn out more than 700 products. the number of major products now reaches 294 as against 91 in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the value of industrial output has risen 4.4 times.

the mountain area, which abounds in mineral deposits and water resources, had no industry until liberation. even kitchen utensils like bowls and iron pots had to be sent in from other places.

the autonomous chou has concentrated on developing basic industries, making full use of the rich mineral resources in the area. twentyfive small coal mines and 155 still smaller coal pits have been opened with indigenous methods. small hydro-electric stations now supply electricity to 80 per cent of the people's communes in the area, which is crisscrossed by rivers and streams. their total power generating capacity last year was five times that of 1965. kuchang county has built two furnaces for making sulphur from pyrites with a capacity of 100 tons every year. the county has begun producing sulphuric acid this year. this paves the way for establishing an integrated enterprise producing sulphur, sulphuric acid and phosphorus fertilizer. lungshan county has built two 8-cubic-metre blast furnaces in less than one year.

while developing local industry, the autonomous chou has received aid and assistance from the state. this year, the ministry of water conservancy and electric power and the ministry of communications have sent separate groups to make investigations in the locality in order to help promote hydro-electric power generation and boat-building. with the help of the hunan provincial party committee and revolutionary committee, the autonomous chou has set up six nitrogenous fertilizer plants, some already in operation. half the amount of chemical fertilizer it needed is now produced locally.

the growth of local industry has played an active role in promoting agriculture and raising the living standards of the people of various nationalities. the autonomous chou is now self-sufficient in coal and cement. the chou- and county-run farm machinery plants provide the people's communes with a great variety of farm machines, including

rice transplanters. the area is also self-sufficient in some daily consumer goods.

great numbers of workers of minority nationalities have been trained. some have become cadres or technicians in local factories.

SPRING FARMING

Chinese Commercial Departments Help Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

commercial departments in china are making all-out efforts to support the current spring farming by providing more means of production than any previous year.

statistics from coastal shantung province show that the supply of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, tractor parts, pumping equipment and other means of production to the countryside this january was double that of january 1971. the commercial departments in the country fulfilled their supply of chemical fertilizer for the first quarter of this year ahead of schedule. those regions mainly producing cotton, edible oil and sugar, tea and other industrial crops are getting a greater share of fertilizer than other regions.

the commercial departments are also assisting counties, communes and production brigades to turn out producer goods of local raw material in the spirit of self-reliance. this helps meet the widely diversified needs of the vast rural areas. some 5.3 million small and medium-sized farm implements were produced in this way in the huiyang region of kwangtung province in january. many counties in the province can now satisfy their own needs for small farm implements.

the commercial departments have purchased a large number of draught animals from northeast china and such major stockbreeding regions as inner mongolia, sinkiang and chinghai and supplied them to provinces in the yangtze and yellow river regions. they have helped rural communes and production brigades increase their own stock of draught animals.

special support-agriculture teams were sent to the countryside to set up additional, temporary supply points, help production teams repair farm implements, and purchase farm and side-line produce.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Brings High Yields to East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 16, 1972)

scientific farming in line with chairman mao's "eight-point charter" for agriculture (see note) has enabled pinghu county in east china's chekiang province to harvest more than six tons per hectare in the past decade. this target was set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area south of the yangtze river.

although the county was hit by serious drought, waterlogging, pests and other calamities last year, yield per hectare topped 7.5 tons, three times the figure for 1949 when the county was liberated. as grain production grows, the collective economy is consolidated and can provide the country with more market grain.

the county north of the hangchow gulf is mainly a rice producer. the land is low-lying and crisscrossed by rivers. paddy fields account for more than 90 per cent of its arable land. exploited by heavy feudal rents before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants tilled small plots on a family basis at the mercy of nature, unable to improve farming or overcome natural calamities. per-hectare yield was only from 1.5 to 2.25 tons, and much less in times of drought or waterlogging.

things changed completely after liberation. led by chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the peasants took the socialist road of collectivization and developed production with collective strength. after the people's communes were set up in 1958, the peasants began to farm scientifically in accordance with chairman mao's "eight-point charter" for agriculture.

many rivers were silted up in pre-liberation days. since 1958, the people have dredged rivers, dug canals and built other conservancy projects in the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the county in 1965 completed irrigation and drainage facilities for 90 per cent of its farmland, which gave stable yields. they continued irrigation projects when the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, dredging and digging 1,500 rivers and canals with a total of 10 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. in addition, 20 people's communes have added 596 pumping stations and 100 boats equipped with pumps.

knowing through practice that the amount of water needed by rice crops varies at each stage of growth and in different types of soil, they worked on scientific irrigation to ensure high and stable yields.

in addition, they dug river and pond silt and collected grass to add manure. every winter and spring the communes sent more than 6,000 boats to collect river silt. the commune members also raise 300,000 pigs, ten times the number at the time of liberation. the amount of organic manure applied per hectare is now 75 tons, 13 times the 1949 figure.

scientific groups and organizations have been set up all over the county to implement the "eight-point charter" for agriculture. particular rapid growth of these organizations has been registered during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

apart from the county seed breeding farm, every people's commune has its own agro-technical station, and nearly all the production brigades and teams have scientific experimental groups, high yield experimental plots, seed breeding plots and plots for the comparative study of new seed strains.

a contingent of 3,300 agro-technicians mainly composed of poor and lower-middle peasants has been formed in the county. the subjects of their study cover seed breeding, field management, manuring, irrigation and control of insect pests and plant diseases.

the hsinghua production brigade of the chuantang people's commune set up a seed breeding group in 1964. agro-technicians of the group coordinated their efforts with the masses in experimenting with 400 strains. a variety of late rice "reclamation no. 58" used in the brigade before 1967 yielded around six tons per hectare. then in 1967, the seed breeding group introduced another good strain "chianung no. 14". they compared the new strain with 20 varieties of late rice and found that in the same farming conditions, it surpassed all the others in yield, averaging 7 tons per hectare. they began to popularize the new strain in 1969 and spread it to the whole brigade the next year. that year, the brigade reaped an average annual yield of 12.8 tons per hectare. last year, the brigade was menaced by drought, waterlogging and insect pests, yet the yield remained high.

altogether over 100 crop strains have been introduced into the county from other parts of the country in the past few years. the county has supplied other areas with 21 good strains, totalling 12,000 tons.

note: "eight-point charter" for agriculture: soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

TEA PRODUCTION

Women Active in Famous East China Tea Growing Commune

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 17, 1972)

women in the west lake people's commune in hangchow, producer of the famous lungching (dragon-well) tea, are active in building new socialist villages by taking part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

the women commune members do all the tea leaf picking and operate most of the processing machines. with the men, they are doing scientific research in tea cultivation. they have contributed to increasing the commune's tea output four fold and improving quality since liberation.

like their sisters elsewhere in the country, working women here were denied all political and economic rights under the domination of the whole feudal-patriarchal ideology and system in old china.

since liberation, they have been living in the warmth of the close attention shown them by chairman mao and the communist party. chairman mao called on the chinese women: "unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women." inspired by this, the women in the dragon-well area went out of their kitchens and took an active part in production and political activity.

they began to enjoy still better conditions after 1958 thanks to the setting up of creches, kindergartens and food processing shops by the commune. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the production brigades of the commune have run evening political schools to help their women members further raise their political and educational level. the women have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and are showing greater interest in state affairs. women now account for 24.8 per cent of the members of the brigade revolutionary committees in the commune.

ting lan-ying, party branch secretary of the lingyin brigade, suffered from bitter oppression and exploitation before liberation. she became a child bride at the age of five. after liberation, responding to chairman mao's calls, she broke centuries-old feudal bondage and the confines of the family and took part in social activities. she was active in the land reform movement, struggling against the landlords and helping divide the land among the peasants. she enthusiastically propagated the superiority of socialist collectivization and actively helped the party branch to promote the movement of agricultural co-operation. she was at the head of a woman shock team in opening up new tea gardens on mountain slopes in 1958, inspired by the party's general line, the big leap forward and the establishment of the people's communes. they turned many desolate slopes into new tea gardens by removing

stones and building terraced fields. the tea acreage of the production brigade increased from 4.6 hectares to more than 26 hectares.. ting lan-ying has won praise from the masses for her dynamic role. since she was elected party secretary of the brigade in 1962, she has led the commune members in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, and the revolution and production have forged ahead constantly.

changed social status has sparked the women's enthusiasm for socialism and given full scope to their intelligence and talents. in the campaign to improve old tea gardens and open up new ones, they were active in moving stone and earth to build dams, ponds and embankments and carefully cultivated the tea bushes.

the meichiawu production brigade party branch decided to open a new tea garden last march on pebble-strewn wasteland. the task was pressing since the picking of spring tea would soon begin. a women's shock brigade led by mei ah-chu, the women team leader, was set up. the women pledged to complete the task with the men before the spring tea-picking season.

the women worked hard and ingeniously. they moved earth to fill in gullies and built a stone embankment. some of the stones weighed over one ton each. they towed the stones with ropes to the worksite. along with the male commune members, they completed the new tea garden in a matter of seven days. during this period they moved 4,000 cubic metres of stone and 3,000 cubic metres of earth. an embankment 230 metres long and 2.6 metres high now protects the new tea garden.

the women have set up a dozen scientific experimental groups in the various production brigades to study ways of improving tea quality and raising output. they have obtained fruitful results in experimenting on methods of tea-picking, manuring and insect control.

in order to keep its special flavour, tea has to be picked in the nick of time when leaves are tender. shen shun-chao, a communist party member, succeeded in picking with both hands after a month of hard efforts. her experience has been popularized throughout the commune. this doubles efficiency and saves more than 100,000 workdays a year. the women of both the lungching and meichiawu production brigades have worked out a scientific picking method that affects neither the growth of the tea nor its quality. over the past years women in the west lake people's commune have accumulated new experience in applying fertilizer, nursing and managing tea gardens, and helped bring about high and stable yields for tea gardens.

all the able-bodied women in the lungching tea producing area now take part in collective productive labour. they usually work more than 280 days a year.

TIBET

People of Momba Nationality in Tibet Build New Village

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 16, 1972)

the people of momba nationality in the titung township in tibet, who were treated like beasts of burden in the old society, today have a prosperous socialist village.

before liberation the momba people who were former serfs lived in poverty in dense forests in the mountains all year round. after liberation, with the help of the communist party and government they carried out democratic reform and overthrew the decadent and brutal feudal serfdom. they took the socialist road and tilled their land collectively.

in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", the momba people in 1969 launched a campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, in the revolutionary spirit of hard work. the head of the township tung sheng led them to the bank of the yalu tsangpo river near their village where they started to twist rattan into cables and fasten rafts. they spanned the turbulent river with a rattan cable bridge. the next day they went to the other side of the river to open wasteland so as to grow more crops. that year the momba people had a good harvest and total grain output was 215 tons. they opened more land in 1970 and grain output went up again.

based on the proposal put forward by the momba people in 1971, the moto county revolutionary committee decided to move the scattered households to mupang district which has a lot of land and better transportation. the emancipated serfs immediately began to build a new socialist village. armymen stationed in the locality came to help every household build houses, a granary and animal sheds. a new village soon stood by the river. the commune members work happily in the field by day and study general knowledge and chairman mao's works in the evening.

not long afterwards, the government sent electric generators to the momba people. with the help of the p.l.a. men, the momba people built a power station.

a new generation of the momba people is maturing in the course of transforming the world. the head of the township tung sheng was formerly illiterate. after the democratic reform, he learned how to read and write and began to study chairman mao's works. he can now read newspapers and take notes. of the 57 young people of the village, 32 have been admitted into the communist youth league and some have joined the communist party.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Tourist Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

a six-member argentine tourist group led by ismael quiles left here by air today for a visit to wuhan and kwangchow before leaving for home.

the argentine friends arrived in china for a visit on february 29. they visited schools, factories, people's communes and hospitals and went sightseeing in peking, shanghai, nanking, suchou and wuhsi. they were guests at a banquet given by yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

following is the full text of a statement issued today by the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china:

statement by the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

march 16, 1972

of late, u.s. imperialism has brazenly sent large numbers of south vietnamese puppet troops to make another flagrant intrusion into cambodian territory with the support of u.s. air force units. this is a new military adventure of aggression against cambodia by the u.s. aggressors and their saigon lackeys. it shows that u.s. imperialism is clinging to its tactics of "using indochinese to fight indochinese" and obdurately stepping up and dragging out its war of aggression in indochina.

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on march 15, strongly condemning the nixon government and its saigon lackeys for this new criminal operation and voicing the firm militant resolve of the cambodian people and the

cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation not to compromise or retreat. the chinese government and people express their indignation at this act of aggression on the part of the u.s.-puppet clique and their resolute support to the just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people.

the chinese government and people resolutely support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism must stop its aggression against cambodia, withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally from cambodia the armed forces and military advisers of the united states and its vassals, stop its air raids and all other acts of war against cambodia, cease supporting the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique, and let the cambodian people settle their own affairs without any foreign interference on the basis of the declaration issued by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 and of the political programme of the national united front of cambodia.

at the present time, the situation of cambodia's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in phnom penh have suffered disastrous defeats, and the lon nol traitorous clique is beset with contradictions and reduced to chaos, with its members scrambling for power and scheming against each other. we are firmly convinced that the cambodian people, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the other indochinese peoples, will certainly be able to frustrate all plans for aggression of their enemies and win new and still greater victories.

CHINA AND CANADA

Ambassador Yao Kuang Presents Credentials to Canadian Governor-General

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Mar. 16, 1972)

yao kuang, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to canada of the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to roland michener, governor-general of canada, here today. governor-general roland michener had a friendly talk with ambassador yao kuang.

the chinese ambassador was accompanied on the occasion by officials of the chinese embassy in canada.

present on the occasion were gaston isabelle, parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs of canada, j.m. cote, chief of protocol of the canadian external affairs department, and other canadian government officials.

on march 13, mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs of canada, received ambassador yao kuang and had a friendly talk with him.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on march 9.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 15, 1972)

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, gave a film reception yesterday evening for ceylonese friends.

present on the occasion were: kulatilaka, minister of cultural affairs; lakshman jayakody, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of defence and external affairs; wijeratne, permanent secretary to the ministry of cultural affairs and gunasingham, director of the asian affairs division to the ministry of external affairs.

the documentary film "china's acupuncture anesthesia" and the colour film of modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" were shown at the reception and greatly appreciated by the guests.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

General Secretary of Chilean Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, and arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party, left peking by air this morning for a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

they were seen off at the airport by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hsieh fu-min, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association; ni chi-fu, a leading member of the conference of representatives of

peking revolutionary workers; leading members of other organizations concerned chen teh-ho, yin tso-chen, hsieh ching-yi, wang hsiao-yi, chou pei-yuan, wang yeh-chiu, ma chia-chun, wang yao-ting, li yen-nien, tao ta-chao and lin chen; and more than 100 representatives of workers, peasants and students of the chinese capital.

also present at the airport were sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking; gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor of the embassy, and his wife; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Industrial Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

the danish industrial exhibition held at the peking exhibition centre came to a close this afternoon.

since its opening on march 6, the exhibition has drawn nearly 100,000 visitors in the chinese capital.

in order to exchange experience, forums on more than 70 technical items were held by chinese and danish technicians at the exhibition. members of the danish exhibition group visited factories and enterprises, attended revolutionary theatrical performances and went sightseeing.

the danish industrial exhibition group gave a cocktail party this evening to entertain the chinese working staff of the exhibition. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the success of the exhibition and to the constant development of the friendly relations of cooperation between china and denmark and between their people.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Leaders Receive Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 15, 1972)

egyptian vice-president mahmoud fawzy received today the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and had a friendly conversation with them.

sayed marei, first secretary of the central committee of the arab socialist union, received the chinese delegation and had a friendly conversation with them yesterday.

chinese ambassador chai tse-min was present on both occasions.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception this evening for the visit of the chinese delegation to egypt.

among the guests were mahmoud riad, foreign affairs adviser to the president; mohamed abdallah merzaban, deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade; other government officials and responsible members of organizations concerned.

present also were diplomatic envoys of some friendly countries.

earlier, chairman of the egypt-china friendship association ibranim el tahawi had given a tea party for the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Director and Deputy Director of Chinese Commercial Office in Guyana Call on Guyana Ministers

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

director nieh kung-cheng and deputy director ma ching-tsan of the commercial office of the people's republic of china in the co-operative republic of guyana on march 13 called on david singh, minister of trade of guyana and presented to him a television film about his visit to china last year. they had a friendly conversation, according to a report from georgetown.

the two leaders of the office called on-shridath s. remphal, minister of state of guyana on the same day. they had a friendly talk.

nieh kung-cheng and other members of the chinese commercial office arrived in georgetown, capital of guyana, on march 14. they were welcomed at the airport by officials of the guyana ministries of trade and foreign affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Rightists Carry Out Provocations Against Chinese Survey Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

a handful of rightists in japan have repeatedly carried out provocations, with the connivance of the sato government, against the visiting chinese chemical fibre survey group with a view to undermining friendly contacts between the japanese and chinese peoples, according to tokyo reports.

the chinese chemical fibre survey group is visiting japan at the invitation of the kurary company of japan and the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association. when members of the group were leaving the railway station upon arriving at okayama on march 12, three japanese rightists in a car carried out blatant provocations against them by frantically shouting anti-china slogans through loudspeakers. the rightists first deliberately blocked the way of the chinese with their car, and then backed their automobile in an attempt to stage a collision with the car the chinese were riding in.

on the same evening, several rightists again carried out provocations at the hotel where the chinese were staying.

on march 13, when the chinese group visited a factory, a handful of rightists made trouble at the gate of the factory.

it was learned that before they carried out the anti-china activities, the rightists had given notice in advance to the japanese police and obtained the patronage and connivance of the japanese authorities. this once again revealed the true colours of the sato government in stubbornly pursuing a hostile policy towards china.

the chinese survey group immediately notified and made representation with the japanese quarters concerned about the anti-china provocations by japanese rightists. it demanded that the japanese authorities take effective measures to guarantee against similar incidents.

Another Self-Exposure of Sato Government's Scheme to Create An "Independent Taiwan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

the sato government of japan unmasked its ugly features of deliberately attempting to undermine japan-china friendship and create an "independent taiwan" when it instigated and supported a handful of rightists to make anti-china provocations in front of the chinese tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office on march 11.

at noon on that day, six or seven rightists drove two propaganda cars equipped with loudspeakers to the front of the chinese liaison office. they wildly shouted: "taiwan is not chinese own", "independence for taiwan, let the taiwanese decide for themselves" and other slogans. they also distributed anti-china leaflets.

at that time, some four or five japanese plain-clothes men who have been prowling around the liaison office got near to the rightists and received from them the so-called "protest letters" and anti-china leaflets which they had prepared beforehand.

the passage in front of the liaison office is very narrow, and the japanese authorities have declared that large cars are forbidden to go through. however, with a japanese plain clothes car tailing behind, the rightists drove their two large cars right to the front gate of the liaison office and carried out provocations in the presence of the plain clothes men. this showed quite clearly that their anti-china action was instigated and supported by the sato government.

this handful of rightists were reported to have carried out similar provocations earlier in front of the japan international trade promotion association.

these provocations are absolutely not accidental as the sato government keeps on trumpeting the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and scheming to create an "independent taiwan". eisaku sato and his ilk participated in the vicious scheming to create an "independent taiwan" on the one hand but repeatedly claimed to be "ignorant of it" on the other. however, the above-mentioned provocative incident once again laid bare their lie and exposed their true colours.

immediately after the incident, the staff of the chinese tokyo liaison office took up the case with the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan. the china-japan memorandum trade office of china also met by appointment the responsible man of the peking liaison office of the japanese trade office to express indignation over this provocation and demanded that the japanese authorities concerned adopt effective measures against any recurrence of similar incident.

Delegation of Japanese Table Tennis Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

the delegation of the japanese table tennis association led by vice-presidents of the association hisao kido and yaichiro yamamoto left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh; sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, tsou po-hsien and ho chen-liang.

Friendship Delegation of Niigata Branch of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

a friendship delegation of the niigata branch of the japan international trade promotion association led by masakata okubo arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was met at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned chang feng and chou chi.

also present were ikuo minagawa and shigero shirane, liaison officials in peking of the japan international trade promotion association.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

the korean football team left here for home by train this afternoon. the team is led by chang ki ho, director of the physical culture department under the ministry of common education of the democratic people's republic of korea, and choi dok kyong, secretary general of the korean football association.

the team was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, pai ping, liu yi-ting, wang fu-yung and tsou po-hsien, and chinese sportsmen of various events.

also present at the station were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and other officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

the team arrived in china on january 28. it visited peking, kwangchow and shanghai and was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

Chinese and Korean Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

the korean men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly matches once again with the chinese teams at the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening. the matches were warmly applauded by the 15,000 spectators.

watching the friendly matches were kim sang bok, leader of the korean men's and women's volleyball teams and chairman of the korean volleyball association; pak byong chol, deputy leader of the korean volleyball teams and dean of the sports department of the pyongyang physical culture institute; kang son bin, leader of the korean delegation of fisheries and vice-minister of fisheries; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; as well as other korean comrades in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang meng, tiao ping-chang, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan and chao cheng-hung.

the volleyballers of both countries played an attacking game, producing many a thrilling ball. their fine sportsmanship and skills drew round after round of warm applause from the spectators. the competition hall was filled with expressions of revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Commodity Aid Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

a pakistan commodity aid delegation led by zafar iqbal, joint secretary of the economic co-ordination and external assistance division, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsi yeh-sheng, wei hua-chun, chin li-hsiang, chi kuang-chuan, teng yun-hsing, chang hsueh-ten and huang jen-chuan.

also present were bakhtiar ali, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND POLAND

China-Poland Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments for 1972 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

a 1972 agreement on exchange of goods and payments between the governments of the people's republic of china and the polish people's republic was signed here today.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the polish government trade delegation.

the agreement was signed by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and marian dmochowski, leader of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were:

franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, tadeusz kowalski, deputy leader, and other members, of the polish government trade delegation, and jan kubiczek, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned peng kuang-wei, wang pin, wang yeh, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Sierra Leone President

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

chao cheng-yi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of sierra leone presented his credentials to siaka probyn stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone yesterday, according to a report from freetown.

after accepting the credentials, the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were sierra leone vice-president sorie ibrahim koroma, minister of external affairs solomon pratt, minister of finance kamara-taylor, minister of trade and industry s.a. fofana, minister of information and broadcasting khazali, minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma, minister of transport and communications edward j. kargbo, minister of labour f.b. turay and vice-minister of defence gbamanja as well as other ministers, vice-ministers, parliament representatives and senior officials of the country.

nieh ying, counsellor and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in sierra leone were also present on the occasion.

on march 14, ambassador chao cheng-yi called on minister of external affairs solomon pratt. they had a friendly and cordial conversation.

the chinese ambassador arrived in freetown on march 13 by air.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun Meet and Fete Swedish Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, today met and feted hannes alfven, professor of the royal institute of technology of sweden, and well-known plasma physicist, and his wife. the hosts and guests had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese academy and other organizations concerned and scientific workers, including chin li-sheng, yu li-chun, chou pei-yuan, ku kung-hsu, shih ju-wei, cheng mao-tan, pan chun and ku chen-chao.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 29, 1972 No. 5103

****
* NATIONAL *
****

REGIMENTATION OF WOMEN

Make a Good Job of the Work on Women

- a Jen-min Jih-pao short comment -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 19, 1972)

The New Year joint editorial of two newspapers and one periodical calls for "making a good job of mass work related to workers, peasants, youth, women, intellectuals and other quarters." This is an important aspect of the effort of thorough implementation of the line of the 9th Party National Congress for "getting united to win still greater victories."

Our Party has hitherto attached great importance to woman work and women's role and taken it as an important part of the effort in arousing the broad masses to carry out revolution and construction. Women account for half of the population. To set the broad masses of women in motion and involve them in the great revolutionary struggle can give an effective boost to the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Chairman Mao told us, "The women of China are a magnificent source of manpower. We must tap this source and fight for the building of a great socialist state." To meet the needs of a changing situation, the Party committees at all levels must seriously make a success of woman work and make women play a greater role in socialist revolution and construction.

Under the Party's leadership, the broad masses of our revolutionary women, like the rest of the population of the whole country, have made important contributions in various historical periods of the revolution. Many heroic revolutionary images of women up to now remain shining in the hearts of people. The deluge of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The line was criticized and repudiated for its part in disturbing and disrupting the Party's work on women. In this big storm, the broad masses of women stood a severe test. Many elite elements among them have joined the great Chinese Communist Party. Some have been elected by the masses to leadership posts at various levels.

At present, the Party must further strengthen leadership over women's work and give full play to the role of women on various fronts in the three major revolutionary movements for class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment. We must help the broad masses of women to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and always persevere in assiduously applying the Marxist viewpoint of class analysis to various social phenomena and social relations. The aim is to strengthen the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. Through ideological and political line education, we must especially lead the broad masses of women in penetratingly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticizing their wicked plot of wilfully trying to alter the Party's line and policies and the socialist system and restore capitalism. The aim is to raise continuously the broad masses of women's consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Leading cadres at various levels, especially those at the basic levels, should take note of women's characteristics, correctly implement the Party's policy on woman work, care for their revolutionary activism and show concern for their livelihood. In the midst of productive labor, we must enforce equal pay for equal work for men and women. We must criticize the old idea of the exploiting-class of "setting more store on men than on women," criticize old conventions and old habits hampering and restraining women's participation in socialist revolution and construction, and develop socialist new moral concepts and new styles. The aim is to create more favorable conditions for the masses of women participation of the broad masses of women in revolution and construction.

Serious execution of the Party's cadre policy is an important problem in the current implementation of the Party's policies. Like the broad masses of cadres, women cadres are a precious treasure of our Party and country. For a certain number of women cadres to get involved in work in various fields--this is an indicator of women's liberation and also of the superiority of the socialist system. Party organizations at various levels must take as part of their regular work the enrollment of Party members and selection of cadres from among women. For those women cadres assuming leadership posts on Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, we must make a point of training and cultivating them in the midst of struggle. Women cadres should also act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Times have changed--men and women are equal," and overcome the vestiges of the old idea of inferiority of women carried over from the old society, bravely assume responsibilities for the Party and for the people's cause, and seriously do well in their work, in order to achieve rapid growth in practical struggle.

For the education of children, the responsibility falls equally on the school, society and the family. All revolutionary people, including women, must strive to educate and turn their children into socialist-minded and cultured laborers and successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and be vigilant and resist the corruptive effect of bourgeois thinking on youths and teenagers.

Under the Party's leadership, we must rapidly and accurately convey and carry out the Party's line, guideline and policies among the broad mass of women, and make a point of solving women's personal problems. Meanwhile, we must constantly understand women's opinions and demands and sum up typical experience in the proper handling of woman work. So long as we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, further strengthen the unity of the whole Party and the unity of various nationalities of the whole country through ideological and political line education, and, under the leadership of the proletariat, set in motion all positive factors that can be called forth and unite with all forces that can be united with our thriving socialist enterprise will surely be crowned with still greater successes.

* * *

Give Full Play to Women's Role in the Three Major Revolutionary Movements

- Party committee of Hsingt'ai hsien put line education first in guiding woman work -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 19, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Shihchiachuang) The Party committee of Hsingt'ai hsien, Hopei province, has strengthened in a practical way leadership over woman work and given women penetrating ideological and political line education and raised their consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle. Better play is given to women's role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

In 1955, in an important comment on the article, "Hsingt'ai hsien Democratic Women's Association's Plan on the Development of Woman Work in the Agricultural Cooperation Movement," Chairman Mao pointed out, "The hsien Party committee should strengthen leadership in this respect." After its establishment, the new Party committee of Hsingt'ai hsien bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and all along attached great importance to women's work. Members of the Party committee constantly organized cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's comment and relevant teachings and to criticize vigorously such sinister trash as the "idea of women being useless" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type. Everyone's understanding of the importance of women's work was raised. The hsien Party committee put woman work as an important item on its agenda, gave it a regular study and went deep into the lower levels to sum up experiences and render timely help in solving problems. The hsien Party committee also adopted measures to improve women's organizations at various levels. Various communes of the hsien established women's committees staffed with full-time women cadres. Most of these women cadres worked concurrently as leading members of Party committees or revolutionary committees. Various brigades and production teams also established proper women's organizations to strengthen leadership over women's work.

In guiding women's work, the Hsingt'ai hsien Party committee persevere in putting line education first. In the past year and more, and in view of the features of
realistic struggle closely in mind organized representatives of women of communes and brigades to hold a line education study class on four occasions and called line-education-experience-exchange meeting. In conducting line education, the hsien Party committee makes a point of organizing women to associate reality with the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle. Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' "theory of the dying out of class struggle" is also penetratingly criticized. Recall-bitter-past-in-light-of-sweet-present activities are conducted to strengthen continuously the idea of class struggle and line struggle. The hsien Party committee also organizes the women of the whole hsien to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is of great significance to rouse the broad masses of women to participate in productive activities to build the great socialist society."

They are made to take an active part in collective productive labor and foster a new revolutionary style. Meanwhile, the experience of the Chehu Brigade in running mutual-help childcare groups is popularized. Conditions are created for women's participation in collective productive labor.

Work attendance of women of Nanshihmen Commune in the past stayed at only around 60 percent. After line education, their attendance rate exceeds 90 percent. Last year, in the face of drought, the women of this brigade sank wells and dug channels and fetched water to fight the drought. Confronted with an outbreak of insect pests, they got up early and stayed late sprinkling insecticides to kill the pests. After fighting hard together with male commune members, they have won a bumper harvest in agriculture.

The Party committeé of Hsingt'ai hsien pays great attention to the training and education of women cadres. In organizing propaganda teams to rural basic-level units to help in struggle-criticism-and-transformation, the hsien Party committee assigns many women to work in this connection. This enables them to receive tempering in practical struggle and add to their skills.

In view of the lack of work experience on the part of women cadres newly promoted to leadership posts, the hsien Party committee has adopted the method of having the old lead the new and stimulating mutual help to raise continuously their ideological consciousness and work capacity. After deputy secretary Kuo Ai-ni of the Party branch of the Chehu Brigade achieved something in the serious training of young women cadres, the hsien Party committee summed up and popularized her experience. A number of new women cadres were enabled to grow up rapidly. At present,of the commune and brigade cadres of the whole hsien, over 1,200 are women. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 1,600 women of the hsien have joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.

In strengthening leadership over woman work, the Party committee of Hsingt'ai hsien pays great attention to typical examples and applies advanced typical examples as a goad to woman work in the whole hsien. Leading members of the hsien Party committee constantly lead cadres deep into basic levels to join the masses of women in studying Chairman Mao's works, doing labor, studying woman work, unearthing and training typical examples, and summing up and popularizing advanced experience about women's work.

The hsien Party committee found that in the criticize-revisionism and rectification movement, starting with class education, Tungwang Commune on the basis of ideological mobilization had established universally woman study groups, with production teams and neighborhood households as units, in view of such conditions as the low cultural level of old women, the burden of many children on the shoulders of middle-aged women, a heavy household workload, etc. The young are enabled to integrate with the middled-aged and the old, the cultured with those having a low cultural level, and the backbone with the masses. Tutors are also organized to offer tutorship at one's home. The criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign was made to unfold in a penetrating and down-to-earth manner. After the experience of this commune is popularized, relatively good results are achieved in arousing the women of the whole hsien to participate in the criticize-revisionism

and rectification campaign. For one year and more, the hsien Party committee has popularized in succession the typical experience of woman work in 15 cases. A boost is given to the in-depth development of woman work throughout the hsien.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Cultivate Women Cadres to Reinforce Leadership at Various Levels

- The Northwest State No. 1 Cotton Mill Party committee holds a study class -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 19, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Sian) In the three revolutionary struggles, the Party committee of the Northwest State No. 1 Cotton Mill has made a point of promoting and training women cadres to reinforce leading squads at various levels. At present, this mill has 112 woman cadres at the factory, workshop and shift levels. Of those group leadership backbone members, women account for over 70 percent. They are playing a tremendous role in revolution and production.

The Party committee of this mill consistently attaches importance to the training and education of women cadres. Last year, two months were spent for a study class to give the workshop- and shift-level women cadres of the whole mill concentrated training in separate groups over different periods. They were organized to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Their consciousness of line struggle was raised. The Party committee also boldly made free use of them and let them receive tempering and a test on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles.

Wang Chün, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the mill and secretary of the general Party branch of the cloth-weaving workshop, was a woman cadre promoted from an old worker. When first committed to leadership work, she felt not quite used to it and was not bold enough in work performance. In the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, the Party committee of the mill let her stay at a selected spot with a squad marked with relatively complex class struggle. She penetrated into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and arouse the workers in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teachings. She also unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. At last, the deeply hidden class enemies were dragged out. A very favorable situation developed in revolution and production. She got tempered herself in the process.

The Party committee of the Northwest No. 1 State Cotton Mill has also adopted the method of passing on experience and giving help and guidance to fervently help the new women cadres to raise continuously their work capacity. The B shift of this mill's fine gauze workshop was a backward unit. When assigned to this shift as its Party branch's secretary, female cadre Ch'ao Hsi-fang, a newly promoted worker, was worried that she was unequal to such a heavy task. Ting Lung-hai, secretary of the Party committee of the mill, enthusiastically encouraged her and constantly went over to this shift to give her concrete guidance. In the performance of work, Ch'ao Hsi-fang directed vigorous efforts toward the ideological and organizational building of leading members and united with everyone else in working toward the same goal in arousing the masses to look for problems and expose contradictions. A very rapid change was brought about in the features of this shift.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Combine Reading and Study with Revolutionary Mass Criticism

- The Party committee of the Ch'angch'un Municipal Class Main Factory arm the cadres and masses with Marxist-Leninist theory -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 19, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Ch'angch'un, March 18, 1972) In leading the masses in unfolding penetrating revolutionary criticism, the Party committee of the Ch'angch'un Municipal Glass Main Factory pays close attention to arming the minds of cadres and the masses with Marxist theory, and combines serious reading and study with revolutionary mass criticism to raise everyone's ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. A boost is given to the continuous deepening of ideological and political line education.

After the second plenary session of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of this factory vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, with some achievements scored. But in the midst of revolutionary mass criticism there appeared such a situation: Though subjected to criticism, some problems reappeared in another form after a period and became again indistinguishable to some comrades. One tendency was also sometimes criticized only to be followed by the appearance of another.

How could we achieve more fruitful results in mass criticism? Laying hold of this problem, the Party committee of the factory went deep into the world of practice to make investigations and studies, and found that the Bottle and Tube Fixing Branch Factory did relatively well in this respect. After criticizing the idealist theory of productive forces at an early stage, this branch factory again witnessed the phenomenon of not daring to handle production. To counter this problem, this branch factory organized everyone to study relevant writings by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and to further criticize such a reactionary theory as the idealist idea of productive forces and its various manifestations. Everyone was made to understand the reactionary essence of this fallacy and set straight the relations between revolution and production. Consciousness of revolution in command of production was raised. A boost was given to the development of revolution and production.

The practice of the Bottle and Tube Fixing Branch Factory made the Party committee of the factory realize that to unfold revolutionary mass criticism properly, we must combine class struggle in the factory with the practice of line struggle in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and link serious reading and study with revolutionary mass criticism. Only in this way can we distinguish between right and wrong where the line is concerned and theoretically criticize revisionism in a penetrating and thorough manner and raise everyone's consciousness of line struggle.

This factory has a relatively large number of old workers. Subjected to great exploitation and oppression in the old society, they generally have a relatively low cultural level. They have encountered certain difficulties in the study of theory. So, in revolutionary mass criticism, they are often unable to criticize from the high plane of theory.

To counter this problem, the Party committee of the factory organizes the workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We are inadequate in our eyesight and should count on binoculars and microscopes. Marxist methods serve as binoculars and microscopes politically and militarily." Everyone is made to realize that Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers were good at covering up their reactionary features with terms and phrases strongest in revolutionary overtones. To discern and lay bare their features, it is not enough to have simple class feeling and the fervor of struggle alone, but must grasp such a sharp weapon as Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only in this way can we incisively analyze and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' various manifestations in political, ideological and theoretical fields and expose their opportunist class essence.

Under the leadership of the Party committee of the factory, an upsurge throughout the factory was formed in conscientious reading. Through holding study classes, the factory Party committee trained study-class tutors to help cadres and the masses solve knotty theoretical problems. Those workers with a relatively low cultural level were helped to combine the study of culture with the study of theory. This was to raise continuously their ability to distinguish between fresh flowers and poisonous weeds, between the truth and the fallacy, so that a rational basis could be found for criticism.

* * *

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

A Fine Example of Running a Commune Through Hard Work and Frugality

- An investigation of Hsipu Brigade, Tsunhua hsien Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 16, 1972)

In 1955, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in a postscript to the article "Running Cooperatives Through Hard Work and Frugality": "Diligent and frugal management should be a guideline for all agricultural cooperatives in the whole country, no, it should be a guideline for all economic undertakings. Running factories through hard work and frugality, running shops through hard work and frugality, running state-operated undertakings and cooperative undertakings through hardwork and frugality, everything should be carried out according to the principle of hard work and frugality. This is a principle of practicing economy, and practicing economy is one of the basic principles for socialist economy. China is a big country but it is now very poor, and it will take several decades to make it rich. After several decades we shall still need to follow the principle of hard work and frugality. But it is particularly necessary to advocate hard work and frugality and pay special attention to practice economy in the next few decades and in the period of the next several five-year plans."

More than 10 years ago, Chienming agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry producers' cooperative of Hsipu Village was led by Wang Kuo-fan in carrying out diligent and frugal management under conditions of relative poverty, and received praise from Chairman Mao. Over the past ten years and more, and under comparatively well-to-do conditions, Hsipu brigade has continuously persisted in the guideline of running commune through hard work and frugality, once again scoring new successes.

In 1955 Hsipu brigade had 52 head of large animals, two rubber-tire carts, and over 100,000 yuan of public property. Now Hsipu brigade has 81 large animals, 12 rubber-tire carts, three tractors, over 50 sets (units) of farm machines and tools for irrigation, drainage, farming, and processing, as well as nearly one million yuan of public property. As compared with 1955, its total grain output has increased by 1.5 times, its per-mow average grain output by nearly two times, the afforested acreage by three times, the average income of the commune members by 70 percent, and 400 new brick-and-tile houses were built. Today's Hsipu shows signs of prosperity everywhere.

Hard Work and Frugal Management

Hsipu brigade has gradually become well-to-do by persisting in running itself through hard work and frugality. Is it necessary or not for them to continue the meticulous accounting and careful calculation and hard work and frugal management under such conditions? In Hsipu brigade there has existed a struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines.

When it was transformed from a primary cooperative into an advanced cooperative, some cadres and cooperative members held that they were now comparatively well-to-do and it was no longer necessary to be so hard-working and frugal as before. After the formation of the people's commune, some people said: "A 'pauper' has become a 'rich man' and there is no need to persevere in hard work and frugality." Even during the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were people who often showed the erroneous mentality of seeking ostentation and foreign style and extravagance and waste."

With a view to implementing conscientiously the guideline of running the brigade through hard work and frugality, the brigade Party branch regularly organized the cadres and commune member masses to study Chairman Mao's directive: "Run communes through hard work and frugality," and invited old poor peasants to narrate the past deeds of the 23 pauper households in running their cooperative by arduous struggle. Secretary Wang Kuo-fan of the Party branch often said to all: "As compared with the past we are a bit richer, but we are still paupers when compared with the future society of communism. This heirloom of 'pauper' spirit must be handed down generation after generation."

As a result of the ceaseless carrying-out of education in ideology and political line, the cadres and commune members of Hsipu brigade have always regarded the steadily improving well-to-do conditions as a new starting point for production increase and practicing economy, and have never indulged in lavish spending, extravagance and waste. Whether in developing production or in engaging in other undertakings, they always regard hard work, frugality and practice of economy as a requirement for carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction and as an important matter in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Following the continuous progress in production, Hsipu brigade has to increase its production expenditures every year. However, they adopt various methods and develop multiple undertakings so as to broaden sources of income and economize expenditures. Previously, this brigade purchased several hundred yuan's worth of seeds of hybrid corn and hybrid sorghum. Now the technical team and production teams propagate seeds themselves, not only meeting the needs of their own teams but also giving support to many brother teams.

Previously, they had to purchase explosives for blasting rocks from other areas, not only costing more money but also slowing down the speed of work. Under the leadership of Communist Party member Tu Pao, they learned the experience of other places and used indigenous method to manufacture explosive, saving over 500 yuan in a period of three months.

In the past, spring sowing and autumn plowing usually damaged a large number of plowshares, requiring an expenditure of 200-300 yuan a year. Now the blacksmith team used wrought iron to turn out sturdy and durable plowshares, thus reducing this item of expenditure.

As for the farm tools needed for production purposes, they knit bags and baskets, weave mats and make stands for granaries, make iron tools all by themselves, and nail horseshoes themselves for the scores of horses. Property caretakers also do everything possible to make meticulous accounting and careful calculation for the collective. They usually stick a needle into their coats, keep threads in their pockets in order to patch up broken bags, mend broken gunny sacks, join broken ropes together, and fix broken livestock muzzles without wasting time.

Hsipu brigade pays particular attention to reducing non-productive expenditures. Over the past ten years and more, the brigade has not built any office buildings, nor purchased any new desks and chairs. Although the accountants no longer use the outer covering of corn as writing papers but they devise ways and means to save every cent of expenditure. Every year, they tear unused sheets out of the old account books, bind them up to make new account books. They strictly enforce financial management systems and would refuse to reimburse unauthorized spendings by the collective. This brigade also pays attention to engage in other undertakings through diligence and frugality. The spring hammers of the blacksmith team are made with waste materials. The rice and flour processing team would always repair broken sieves and baskets and seldom replace them with new ones. The farming-and-study primary schools use fossils as chalks and use apricot kernels to make abacuses. Due to their need of a theatrical stage, the youths built an earthen stage all by themselves.

In the course of running the brigade through hard work and frugality, the cadres of Hsipu brigade have continuously manifested the style of arduous struggle and persisted in taking part in collective productive labor. Apart from holding meetings, each of them takes part in labor work for more than 24 or 25 days every month on the average. The commune members also pay attention to running their households through hard work and frugality. They often said: "When you wear new clothes, never forget the days when you have to wear worn-out clothes; when you have enough to eat, never forget the days when you are hungry." The quotas of food grain for the commune members of this brigade have been raised as compared with the past. However, they continue to pay attention to economizing grain consumption in order to make preparations against war, make preparations against natural disasters and give support to the socialist construction of the State.

Developing Production

In the course of struggle practice, the cadres and masses of Hsipu brigade have realized that the implementation of the principle of hard point frugality is not to look at the business undertakings in a passive way and carry on jobs conservatively in order to merely save some money; it is to actively wage battles against nature in order to energetically develop production, create more social wealth and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In 1970, the per-mow grain output of Hsipu brigade exceeded the "Yangtze River" level. What should be done in 1971? Should they remain at the same level or continue the advance? A debate was made by members of the Party branch and the revolutionary committee.

One opinion was: Hsipu brigade was "cultivating land at the foot of the Great Wall and reaping high-yield grain crops at the Chiangnan level." It wasn't easy to raise its per-mow grain yield from 70-80 catties before liberation to the present level of over 800 catties, and we should be satisfied if the 1971 output did not retreat from the "Yangtze River" level.

The other school of opinion was: As far as Hsipu brigade was concerned, it was really a flying leap to raise its per-mow grain yield to exceed the "Yangtze River" level. However, Hsipu brigade's grain output was not too high if compared with the advanced units such as Tachai and compared with the needs of socialist construction of the State and the needs of giving support to world revolution. We must not be satisfied with the surpassing of the "Yangtze River" level and must make advance triumphantly.

Deputy Secretary Wang Shun of the Party branch recalled the history of development of Hsipu brigade, used concrete facts to refute such erroneous mentality as, "Potential has been exhausted, and production increase has reached the maximum," thereby elevating everyone's consciousness of line struggle and turning spiritual strength into huge material strength. In 1971, the natural disasters were serious in Hsipu brigade, but it again won a bumper harvest despite the heavy disasters, and raised the per-mow grain output to 870 catties from the 1970 level of 829 catties.

Since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and since the convention of the Ninth Party Congress in particular, Hsipu brigade has made rapid progress in agricultural production. This was a result of the integration of their sky-rocketing enthusiasm with a scientific attitude. In the course of developing agricultural production, Hsipu brigade Party branch has not only paid attention to the tackling of ideological problems in order to establish ambitions and aspirations but also paid attention to actual problems in order to adopt concrete production-increase measures according to local conditions. These measures included:

(1) Making strenuous efforts to level the ground.

Over the past three years, this brigade has levelled 490 mow and land, and has built 130,000 cubic meters of earth work and 12,000 cubic meters of stone work. Prior to the levelling work, the farm fields were of different heights and were uneven, causing loss of soil and fertilizer every year and making it impossible to irrigate the land even when there was plenty of water. After the levelling work, the "three-loss fields" which lost soil, water and fertilizer were transformed into "three-conservation fields" which conserve soil, water and fertilizer, and the grain output showed a notable increase.

(2) Actively popularizing superior seeds.

In 1971, they planted 300 mow of hybrid Indian corn and 260 mow of hybrid sorghum, and the per-mow average output reached nearly 1,000 catties. This brigade procured over 100 kinds of superior seeds from other places which were first experimented on by the technical team to find out the quality and to seek experience. Since the experiments, all large acreage planting of the superior seeds have reaped high yields.

(3) Energetically increasing fertilizer.

As a result of the energetic development of pig breeding, each household has an average of 2.5 head of pigs. In ordinary seasons, there are specialized teams to accumulate manure all the year round. In summer, they organize commune members to go up the hills to cut grass, collect young plants and compress them into green manure. Through these measures for accumulating manure, the quantity of farm manure is raised, averaging over 10,000 catties per-mow, and doubling that during the period of advanced cooperatives.

In the course of developing agricultural production, Hsipu brigade has conscientiously and thoroughly implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development." Simultaneous with the relentless grasping of grain production, they fully utilized local natural resources in actively developing forestry, animal husbandry, and sideline occupations. The entire brigade has afforested 3,100 mow and planted 40,000 fruits trees. At present, many trees have grown into timber material. The average annual output of fruits amounts to over 100,000 catties, earning an income of 20,000 yuan. During slack farming seasons, they climb the mountains to gather treasures by cutting fire wood, cutting thorn twigs, blasting rocks, and opening up mines. Over the past few years, they have excavated and gathered 10,000 cubic meters of stone, not only meeting the brigade's needs for farm construction, but also supplying nearby areas for state construction projects, earning an income of over 10,000 yuan. Moreover, they have not discarded any possible additional income. The brigade has made effort to minimize loss and depreciation in the process of picking, storage and shipment of its fruit products. After the cotton plants are pulled out for firewood, they always pick all the cotton bolls before distributing the plants. After grain crops are harvested, they pay attention to making fine reaping and meticulous threshing.

Distinguishing the Lines

In the course of thoroughly implementing the guideline of running communes through hard work and frugality, cadres of Hsipu brigade have encountered many new problems. To deal with these new problems, they always, in the course of practice, make study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and study the Party's guidelines and policies, to distinguish between what is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and what is the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type so as to tackle them step by step.

Is it necessary to use farm machines to carry out capital construction on farmland? At the outset, some people had the idea of relying solely on machines. They put forward proposals to buy detonators and explosives to demolish mountains and blast rocks; suggested to use the bulldozers of the tractor stations to cut highlands and fill up lower land, and to borrow light iron rails and transport equipment from other places in order to transport earth to level the ground.

When this idea was starting to rear its head, the Party branch immediately organized everyone to review Chairman Mao's teaching: "Management through hard work and frugality," and led everyone to carry out discussion on what were to be relied on in order to carry out capital construction on farmland. The commune members recalled the history of the "pauper cooperative" in arduously initiating various undertakings. In those years, 23 poor peasant households persisted in running cooperative with "three donkeys," "they had no horses and no oxen, so they carried loads themselves on the mountains; and they had no firewood and rice, so they climbed the mountains to get them."

Over the past ten years and more, they relied on this "pauper" spirit of "getting things from the mountains," enabling Hsipu brigade to undergo drastic changes. Now, and in order to carry out capital construction on farmland, they still have to rely on this "pauper" spirit and rely mainly on their own strength to re-arrange the mountains and rivers of Hsipu. However, the levelling of ground is to transform small tracts of land into large areas, turn slopes into level ground, change tortuous roads into straight roads, blast rocks and build dikes, and the engineering volume of earth work and stone work is enormous. To carry out ground-levelling projects of such a large scale by merely relying on manual labor would result in a slow speed of construction. What should be done? Chairman Mao's directive: "The basic way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" pointed out the orientation for Hsipu brigade. They realized that under the existing conditions, they should not rely solely on machines, nor should they do away with the use of machines in order to persist in the guideline of running communes through hard work and frugality. They should integrate indigenous methods with foreign methods, combine mechanization with semi-mechanization and hand-operated tools, thereby achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results. They used large carts to transport rocks, used small cars to carry earth and used tractors to level the ground. In each of the past three years, they levelled 160 mow of land and excavated an average of 40,000 cubic meters of stone work and earth work.

Following the elevation of the degree of agricultural mechanization, the cost of production has also been increased. For the purpose of carrying out large-scale capital construction on farmland, the brigade bought agricultural machines worth several thousand yuan, or even ¥10,000 in some years. The expenditure for chemical fertilizers and insecticides is also a large sum. Whether should they actively enlarge income, use sideline occupations to subsidize machine operation, use machines to promote agricultural production and create more social wealth, or should they passively economize expenditures and slow down the development speed of production? Hsipu brigade adopted the former method. They blasted and collected rocks for the State and supplied the State with rocks needed for building construction, and their production funds were "obtained from the mountains."

At the beginning, some people disapproved of this and described this as "letting money take command." Was this "letting money take command?" The brigade Party branch led everyone to carry out concrete analysis. Take the rocks as example. The marketed rocks were needed by the State and were

surplus after supplying capital construction each year, and the quantity accounted for only one fifth of the total annual rock collection. Of the 12 large carts in the brigade, five were used in winter for accumulating and transporting manure, five were used for carrying rocks for building dikes, and only two were used for transport rocks for the State whenever they are required, and none of the carts were used during busy farming seasons.

The excavation of mines required 12 people, who accounted for three percent of the brigade's total male and female labor force. In a period of several months, they could earn an income of several thousand yuan without delaying agricultural production work. After making such an analysis, everyone realized that in the arrangement of farming and sideline occupations, the entire brigade took farming as the main undertaking and uses sideline occupations to serve agricultural production. This adoption of the method of using sideline occupations to subsidize machine operation and using machines to promote agricultural production is in conformity with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With a view to accelerating the realization of agricultural mechanization, members of the brigade are required to enlarge public capital accumulation. Following the incessant production development, they should gradually raise the commune members' standard of living each year. With regard to this problem, Hsipu brigade has paid attention to the correct handling of relationship between collective accumulation and distribution of income to the commune members, integrating immediate interests with future interests. The commune members have continuously manifested the "pauper" spirit, regarding production development as a glorious undertaking but the pursuit of good food, drinks, and good dresses as a disgrace. They said: "It is wrong to merely look at immediate interests, and we should make plans for ten thousand years." All of them resolutely expressed their determination to "cultivate the slopes first and build shelters (houses) later."

Cadres of the brigade realized that acceleration of realization of agricultural mechanization was not to disregard all possibilities of reality; and the promotion of arduous struggle did not mean disregard for the livelihood of the masses. In the course of distributing income, they pay attention not to saving up too much accumulation, and do everything possible to enable the commune members to increase their income every year from the increased production output during ordinary crop harvests. Over the past few years, this brigade's saving of public reserve fund averaged about three percent of their total income. The saving of public welfare fund averaged about three percent of their total income. The commune members' average income showed an increase of 20 percent as compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

In his comment to the article, "All Secretaries Take Part in Work and All Party Organizations Run Cooperatives," Chairman Mao pointed out: "During the cooperativization movement in Tsunhua hsien, there was a

Wang Kuo-fan Cooperative in which 23 poor peasant households had only three donkeys, and so it was called "a pauper cooperative" by people. They exerted their own efforts and procured a large quantity of production materials "from the mountains," and some visitors to the cooperative were moved to tears. I look at this as the image of our entire country. Would it be difficult for the 600 million paupers to exert efforts and to become a rich and strong nation of socialism within several decades? The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and laboring intellectuals. If these people hold their destiny in their hands, keep to a Marxist-Leninist line, use an active attitude to tackle problems without evading the problems, then any difficulty in this world can be overcome." The line determines everything. The enormous changes of Hsipu brigade are a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

CCP Tangshan District Committee, Hopei Province;
Investigation Team of CCP Tsunhua Hsien Committee,
Hopei Province

* * *

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Important Relics Unearthed in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 19, 1972)

two huge satellite tombs around the tomb of empress wu tse-tien of tang dynasty, who ruled china from 690 to 705 a.d., were excavated recently in chienhsien county in the northwest china province of shensi.

the two tombs look like underground palaces. more than 100 well-preserved wall paintings and over 1,000 valuable relics were found in the tombs. this is a new achievement in china's archaeological work.

one of the tombs is that of the heir-apparent chang huai, son of wu tse-tien, and the other of her grandson, the heir-apparent yi teh (the eldest son of emperor chung tsung). the structure of the tombs is basically the same. each tomb consists of four sections: the entrance passage leading to the tomb proper, corridors, and front and rear chambers. the heir-apparent chang huai's tomb is more than 80 metres long, some 13 metres deep and four metres wide. it has four small courtyards. the heir-apparent yi teh's tomb measures 100.8 metres in length; it is 16 metres deep and four metres wide. it has seven small courtyards. on both sides of the courtyards are symmetrical side chambers inside which are funerary accessories of figurines of warriors on horseback and attendants and utensils of daily use. sarcophagi are in the rear chambers.

there are paintings in polychrome along the entrance passages and corridors and on the walls and ceilings of the front and rear chambers. the paintings depict a guard of honour made up of warriors, a procession of chariots and horses out on an excursion, and garden parties and court entertainments. each wall painting has an elaborate composition and colouring and shows high skill. the painting of an excursion is an unusual masterpiece with galloping horses in a great variety of postures.

eleven imperial dynasties made sian their capital. one hundred and fifty thousand cultural relics have been excavated in shensi, of which sian is the provincial capital, during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are of great value for research into the political and economic life and military and cultural affairs of ancient chinese society. they will also serve as teaching material for education in historical materialism and for class education.

during the cultural revolution 1,400 bronzes have been discovered in shensi. in march 1967 commune members of hochia village in chishan county unearthed an ox-shaped bronze tsun (wine vessel) of the western chou dynasty (1066-770 b.c.). two similar western chou bronzes were unearthed before liberation but they fell into the hands of the imperialists. the bronze tsun (wine vessel) unearthed this time measures 38 centimetres long and 24 centimetres high and weighs 7.5 kilogrammes. vivid in form, harmonious in proportions and with artistic

execution, it reflects the high level of bronze casting technique and craftsmanship attained by chinese working people some 3,000 years ago.

a big bronze vessel (yung yu) of the western chou dynasty uncovered in lantien county in 1969 bears an inscription of 123 characters, which is valuable for the study of the system of land ownership during the western chou dynasty.

a tomb of the western han dynasty (206 b.c.-24 a.d.) in yangchiawan near hsienyang city was discovered in 1965 and excavated in 1970. it is one of the biggest han tombs ever found. the tomb is 95 metres long, 23 metres wide and about 20 metres deep. it has buildings of wood-and-mud structure on six stepped terraces and each building has nine rooms. it shows the wisdom and skill of the chinese labouring people in architecture more than 2,000 years ago and provides new data for the study of ancient chinese architecture.

found in the tomb were 4,100 valuable relics, including coloured pottery figurines on horseback and other human figurines, models of shields, guilded bronze ornaments and chariot and horse trappings. of these, the coloured pottery figurines are the most important. they were buried in ten pits arranged in five rows and two columns. all figurines on horseback were buried in the six pits in the three front rows and the other human figurines in the four pits behind. they include courtiers, warriors, musicians, dancers and attendants. it is rare for a han tomb to contain so many artistic figurines representing people from all walks of life. these relics are attractive and well executed. they furnish valuable historical data for the study of that period of chinese feudalism, its military, political and economic life, fine art and crafts. they show the extravagant and decadent life led by the ruling class and its ruthless exploitation of the labouring people.

an ear of wheat was discovered in 1969 from under the bricks laid in a han tomb during the excavation of the tomb by peasants and archaeological workers on the outskirts of paochi city. agricultural scientists verified that the ear was nine centimetres long and estimated that each ear of such wheat might have 30 to 40 grains. it was inferred that per hectare wheat yield might amount to 2.25 tons. such a high yield in the han dynasty shows the intelligence and industriousness of the ancient chinese working people.

wheat growing has a long history in china. large numbers of wheat grains were discovered after liberation in the remains of the tiaoyutai neolithic (new stone age) settlement at pohsien county in anhwei province. the chinese character for wheat was found in inscriptions on oracle tortoise shells and bones of the shang dynasty (16th-11th centuries b.c.). the discovery of the ear of wheat shows that china's production reached a fairly high level during the han dynasty.

a hoard consisting of two pottery jugs was found at hochiatsun, a southern suburb of sian, in october 1970. the jugs contained over 1,000 items, including 270 gold and silver vessels. never before had so many gold and silver vessels belonging to the tang dynasty been found in one single excavation since liberation. the archaeological workers inferred that a member of

Reproduced from best available copy.

the family of the prince of qin, li shou-li, who was emperor hsuan tsung's cousin, buried the hoard when an lu-shan's troops attacked changan in 756 a.d. during his rebellion.

among the gold and silver vessels are bowls, plates, dishes, ewers, cups and jars. they show exquisite, complicated workmanship and the wide use of cutting, polishing, welding, riveting, gilding and the use of simple machines at the time. many of the objects have delicate and beautiful designs made by casting, hammering (repousse), tracing, filigree, granulation and openwork.

the weight of each vessel is inscribed in ink on many gold and silver vessels in the jugs. this provices reliable data for ascertaining the system of weights and measures during the tang dynasty.

cinnabar, amber, coral, quartz, stalactite and other medicines stored in the gold and silver vessels and the onyx mortars and silver pomegranate jars for preparing medicine reflect the achievement of chinese medicine, science and technology.

among the finds in this hoard are also japanese silver coins (wadokaibo, minted in 708), a sassanian silver coin, a byzantine gold coin and other jewelry. this testifies to the traditional friendship and economic exchange between the chinese people and the peoples of japan, persia and arabia.

the gold and silver vessels plus ten sets of jade ornaments that decorated the girdles (each girdle with 16 jade ornaments) were worth some 18,000 tons of rice at the time, equivalent to the grain delivered as agricultural tax by 150,000 able-bodied peasants to the ruling class of the tang dynasty in a year. that was only part of the possessions of the family of the prince of qin. it illustrates the extent to which the people were exploited by the ruling class.

in april 1971 archaeologists and local peasants excavated over 50 stone slabs incised with pictures from four tombs of the eastern han dynasty (25-220 a.d.) in the kuanchuang production brigade in michih county of northern shensi. these stone slabs carved in fluent lines and vivid form cover a wide range of themes. some depict how the aristocrats oppressed the labouring people and how the labouring people worked. others deal with myths of the time. the most valuable of all is a picture delineating two oxen working in double harness to draw a plough and at the top of the picture are incised twelve full-grained millet ears, symbolic of a good harvest. the picture shows that the farming method of two oxen working in double harness was used in this area 1,800 years ago. it provides valuable data for the study of agriculture in the eastern han dynasty.

shensi province has discovered large numbers of valuable relics because the leadership at all levels has carried out the party's policy on the protection of relics and the workers, peasants and soldiers have assisted with great zeal. during the cultural revolution the provincial revolutionary committee has repeatedly

Reproduced from best available copy.

called meetings to discuss how to preserve the relics and sum up experience in excavations. it has allocated money for the maintenance of ancient buildings and stone sculptures and organized special teams to make a general survey of the province's relics and the excavation work. local people have formed special groups in key places of excavation to protect the relics. new discoveries and excavations are frequently reported. the hoard of gold and silver vessels at hochiatsun in sian was reported by local peasants in the course of construction. within the area of the yulin production brigade in huangling county, there is a "thousand buddha cave" with 700 stone buddha statues of the tang dynasty. local poor and lower-middle peasants formed a special group to protect the cave, put up doors and windows to prevent the stone sculptures from weathering and do maintenance work.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

China Evolves New Process for Turning Metallurgical Tail Gas into Acid

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 19, 1972)

a new process for converting metallurgical tail gas into sulphuric acid by washing has been devised here. this process uses hot concentrated acid to wash the tail gas instead of diluted acid or water and helps avoid pollution, paving a new way for china's sulphuric acid production.

the process was jointly evolved by workers, cadres and technicians of the hupeh metallurgical plant and the nanking chemical engineering designing institute in line with chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". they were helped by some other industrial enterprises.

the hupeh metallurgical plant, which refines non-ferrous metals, used to discharge a large amount of strongly corrosive sulphur dioxide which can be used for making sulphuric acid. however, past technical literature held that the tail gas from the type of converters being used at the plant could not be turned into acid, because it was low in the concentration of sulphur dioxide and its flow was intermittent and not constantly stable.

workers, cadres and technicians from the two units carried out many on-the-spot tests and investigations and found that the past conclusion was based on one-sided study. they discovered that the content of sulphur dioxide in the gas generally remained at four per cent, the highest reaching eight per cent. they also found that short intermittences in gas discharge would not interfere with normal operation and heat balance required for sulphuric acid production could be ensured if supplementary technical

measures were adopted. basing themselves on these findings, they concluded that it was entirely possible to turn tail gas from the converters into acid.

a new problem related to the washing of the gas, however, arose in designing. the method of washing the gas with diluted acid or water is in common use in china in sulphuric acid production. both processes need a large amount of fine quality water, while discharging a large quantity of diluted acid and polluted water, which have to be disposed of to avoid pollution. since the hupeh metallurgical plant did not have adequate supply of good quality water and moreover, its water was too warm in summer, these two processes could not be adopted. in order to work out a process suited to the local conditions, the workers, cadres and technicians of the plant and the designing institute went to many other metallurgical enterprises and sulphuric acid plants to canvass opinions and exchange experience with their counterparts there. they finally hit on the idea of washing metallurgical tail gas with hot concentrated sulphuric acid. this new process consumes less water, requires simple equipment, saves investment and produces no diluted acid and polluted water.

a headquarters was set up under the unified leadership of the local revolutionary committee for the construction of a big sulphuric acid workshop, and many other units extended help. after 13 months of hard effort, the workshop went into operation last year and fulfilled the state plan for the year one month ahead of schedule.

the workshop not only produces six million yuan worth of sulphuric acid for the state annually, but has in the main eliminated environmental pollution.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

Northwest China Province Develops Cement Industry

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 18, 1972)

shensi province in northwest china is rapidly expanding cement production in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to meet the increasing needs of local industry and irrigation projects.

there are now 107 cement plants run at and above the county level and over 200 commune-run ones. the province's capacity of cement production has grown more than ten fold compared with the years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the cement industry has gone up amid a struggle between the two lines. in 1958, some counties and communes, guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and

more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, set up more than 50 small cement works by exploiting local natural resources. however, a handful of capitalist-roaders in authority within the party in the province followed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they closed down nearly all these works on the pretext that the ordinary people could not handle cement production which required complicated technique. during the cultural revolution, the masses criticized this line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and greatly heightened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. as a result, a drive to expand the cement industry has swept the province since the latter part of 1969.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the province has brought into full play the masses' enthusiasm and creativeness in socialist construction. it has set up cement works by tapping local resources and using improvised methods. the hsien yang administrative region which used to produce no cement has set up 100 cement works in the past two years. many people's communes and production brigades also engage in cement production. the region produced 16,400 tons of cement in 1971. the revolutionary committee of chienhsien county in the region mobilized the workers to use scrap and old materials to make 19 small ball mills to meet the needs of cement production. the revolutionary committee also sent people to other places to learn advanced experience in developing cement production. more than 70 small cement works have now been built in the county by mass efforts.

chingchien county in 1969 decided to build a hydro-electric power station on the wuting river. this project needed 4,000 tons of cement. if the cement was to be bought from other places, it would cost the county heavily, the freight charge alone being 600,000 yuan. the work on the project would be held back for at least six months. the county revolutionary committee urged the workers to emulate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the local people during years of revolutionary wars under the leadership of chairman mao. using local resources, the workers started a cement works in six months at a cost of only 90,000 yuan.

the cement plants in shensi province also pay attention to serving agriculture. in addition to producing 10,000 tons of cement in the past two years, a cement plant in changan county has helped some ten production teams build ditches and put 670 hectares of land under irrigation. it has also turned out cement poles and pipes for local communes and brigades. a cement plant in tzuchang county has established close ties with nearby production teams. it does its best to help the peasants with production while the latter are always ready to help look for limestone and transport it for the plant.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Tremendous Changes in Northwest China Autonomous Hsien

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 19, 1972)

arid and mountainous hsunhua sala autonomous county in northwest china's chinghai province has distinguished itself in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. people of the sala and other nationalities there have worked hard to build irrigation projects by self-reliance. though hit by a serious drought, the county reaped a good harvest in 1971. its grain output was a new record, being 25 per cent higher than in 1970. forestry and livestock breeding also thrived.

the county is located on the eastern chinghai plateau, 2,200 metres above sea level. dry weather used to hold back local agricultural development.

in 1970, leading members of the county communist party committee conscientiously studied how to end the county's backwardness in agriculture.

the secretary and a deputy secretary of the county party committee travelled to remote mountain areas to make investigations. they found that there are many streams in the gullies, but water seeped through sand and gravel before it could be used for irrigation. this seepage plus uneven rainfall accounted for the shortage of water. to develop local agriculture, they realized, they must lead the people in building irrigation projects.

members of the county party committee then went to various villages to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants about how to build irrigation projects in mountain areas.

an over five-kilometre-long gully goes through the water-deficient wumantao production brigade in a mountain area. a heavy rainfall causes flood, while in normal times there is only a narrow stream. during the mass movement to learn from tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants built a dam 25 metres wide and ten metres high in the gully. when the dam was nearly completed, the foundation was broken down by a flood. the peasants were not discouraged. having summed up their experience, they chose a new site for building the dam and then continued to work. through more than six months of hard work, they completed the project which included two storage ponds with a capacity of 7,000 cubic metres.

the county party committee summed up and popularized the brigade's experience in improving natural conditions in defiance of difficulties. this touched off a new upsurge in building irrigation projects.

perched on mountain 3,000 metres above sea level, the chitaipao brigade had no irrigation facilities. some considered it impossible for the brigade to lead in water for irrigation. enlightened by the experience

of wumantao, the brigade party secretary wei shang-jen led commune members in tapping water resources. they traced a stream back to its source on a neighbouring hill. but water seeped through sand before it could reach the brigade. the party branch pooled the wisdom of veteran peasants and decided to build a stone paved seepage-proof channel. a 15-member shock force was immediately organized.

it was cold february on the chinghai plateau. people fought for water in defiance of hardships and difficulties. when the mountain stream flowed through the new channel, it relieved 27 hectares of wheat from thirst. the brigade now has 66 hectares of irrigated land, and drought was no longer a menace.

a big number of communes and production brigades in the county have acted in the same way. with emphasis on commune-run small projects, they coordinate immediate irrigation with long-term development plan and build water conservancy projects on their own in the light of local conditions. with all the reservoirs, power stations and pumping stations that now dot the once arid plateau, the county has one-fifteenth of a hectare of irrigated land per capita.

hsunhua county today rings with buzzing of tractors, threshers and water pumps. clear mountain spring water flows in many man-made channels that wind across the hills.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mass Movement to Learn from Tachai Changes East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 19, 1972)

the historically disaster-ridden linchuan county of east china's anhwei province has undergone a drastic change in the past few years under the impact of the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

in the western part of the northern anhwei plain, the county was frequently hit by either drought or waterlogging. progress was made after liberation, but there was no sharp rise in grain output until 1970 when the mass movement to learn from tachai was in full swing. that year, grain output jumped to 3.9 tons and ginned cotton 0.7 tons per hectare, all topping the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. the figures were respectively 42 and 50 per cent higher than in 1969. though hit by serious natural disasters, the county had a still better harvest last year. total output of grain, cotton and sesame showed increases over that of 1970 and more output were registered of forestry, livestock and fishery.

this helped further consolidate the communes' collective economy and improve the livelihood of the commune members.

the movement to learn from tachai was started in the winter of 1969 by the county revolutionary committee drawing inspiration from the spirit of the ninth party congress. all the chief leading cadres of the county revolutionary committee went down to communes or brigades, where they investigated and studied the actual conditions and studied chairman mao's works with the masses. this strengthened their will to change nature.

the houchangwan no. 2 team of the yinghsien commune used to be poor with low-lying and alkali-sandy land. the average ginned cotton output remained at about 0.1 tons per hectare for the past dozen years and did not go beyond 0.3 tons even in the good year of 1958. it took a sharp turn in 1969 when the cadres and members of the team held high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and got firm hold of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. at the same time they began to transform the poor soil in the revolutionary spirit of farming for the revolution combined with a scientific attitude. a year of hard struggle lifted the ginned cotton yield to 1.13 tons per hectare, a level never before thought possible in the area.

the tremendous changes in this team helped the members of the county leading body understand the significance of the struggle between the two lines. they came to know that chairman mao's revolutionary line as well as the movement to learn from tachai showed the way to developing socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the county revolutionary committee organized cadres and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the county to visit this production team and initiated a discussion on "what should we do to catch up with the houchangwan no. 2 production team?" soon the mass movement swept the county with greater vigour.

the county party committee and revolutionary committee paid close attention to the problem of waterlogging and drought. they mobilized the peasants to take effective measures to tackle the problem.

over two-thirds of the 18,600 hectares of farmland in seven communes along the low-lying banks of the yenho river in the central part of linchuan county were frequently menaced by waterlogging and drought. in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the cadres and peasants in the area pooled their efforts to improve the farmland. in two winters and the following springs they dug eight canals with a combined length of 45 kilometres, built four detention sluice gates and sank 400 pump wells and 1,000 other wells. as a result, 80 per cent of the farmland gives high, stable yields despite long dry spells or excessive rain.

grain yield for the seven communes shot up from 2.8 tons per hectare in 1968 to 4.1 tons in 1970 and ginned cotton yield rose from 0.29 tons to 0.79 tons in the same period. both topped the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

throughout the county, seven million cubic metres of earth and stone work were completed on irrigation and drainage projects over the past two years. all the seven rivers flowing across the county have been harnessed. in addition, 1,600 pump wells and 3,000 other wells were sunk and 15 electric pumping stations built. they form a fairly complete network of irrigation and drainage and have brought 40,000 hectares of land under irrigation.

Reproduced from best available copy.

WATERLOGGING

Central China's Tungting Lake Area Transformed

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 18, 1972)

the tungting lake area, a principal rice producer covering 16 counties in central china, has basically wiped out its traditional menace of waterlogging and drought and produced rich harvests year after year.

the lake area reaped its tenth good harvests in a row last year. thirteen counties reported average grain yields surpassing the six-ton per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development. one-third of the communes and production brigades averaged over 7.5 tons per hectare. fairly big increases have been registered in the production of cotton, lotus seed, silk cocoons, tea, medicinal herbs and fish.

tungting lake, situated in the middle reaches of the yangtze river, is one of china's biggest freshwater lakes. the lake area covers 18,000 square kilometres in hunan and hupeh provinces.

before liberation the landlords scrambled for greater possession of lake surface and surrounding land, each building dykes to protect his own farms. the over 900 small thin dykes formed over the years were disorderly and carved up the fertile lakeside plain. as the four tributaries and other waterways of the yangtze all pour into the lake and many sections of their courses were winding and even interlaced with each other, water could not be discharged effectively into the lake in the high water season. the lake area flooded two out of every three years and hundreds of thousands of hectares were inundated.

the people there began to repair and strengthen the dykes soon after liberation and the government earmarked large sums every year. in 1954, they overhauled and unified the whole dyke system, combining smaller dykes into bigger ones and straightening the meandering sections. shallow river channels were dredged and renovated. after working one winter and through the

next spring, they reduced the total length of the dykes from 6,000 to 3,000 kilometres and built 3,000 sluice gates and culverts. the storage capacity of the lake was enlarged by 6,260 million cubic metres. a massive dyke system now stands in place of the old, rickety ones.

after solving the problem of flooding, the people concentrated their efforts to combat waterlogging on the low-lying land in order to ensure good harvests on all the 460,000 hectares of farmland in the lake area. emulating the revolutionary spirit shown by the people of tachai in transforming nature, they built a vast network of electric pumping stations for both irrigation and drainage. between 1964 and 1966, they put up 700 such pumping stations with a combined capacity of 160,000 kilowatts. in addition, 5,000 kilometres of high-tension power transmission lines and dozens of pylons were built to supply electricity to the pumps. most of the farmland around the lake is irrigated and drained by pumps.

heavy rains continued for three days in anhsiang county in the summer of 1969, swamping low-lying land to a depth of nearly one metre. the dozens of pumps in the county were set into motion and siphoned off the water promptly. that year the county exceeded the six-ton grain yield target for the first time in its history. despite natural adversities, the county last year further raised its average grain yield to 7.6 tons per hectare and ginned cotton yield, to 0.78 tons per hectare. forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries also thrived.

implementing chairman mao's instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line", the leading cadres in the lakeside counties have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work. this has helped push forward the mass movement to learn from the revolutionary spirit of tachai and promote both revolution and production.

huajung county, situated in a low-lying area, was vulnerable to waterlogging and drought. inspired by the spirit of "unite to win still greater victories" of the ninth party congress, the people in the county deepened the movement of learning from tachai. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they dug two canals and improved the channel of the huajung river which links up the yangtze and tungting lake. local cadres at all levels made deep-going investigations and mapped out a plan to build a sluice gate at each of the two points where the huajung river meets the yangtze and lake tungting. this project has turned the 52-kilometre huajung river into a reservoir which drains off surplus run-off in the rainy season and stores water for irrigation in the dry season. huajung county has met the six-ton per-hectare grain target for two years in succession. its 1971 grain output reached 240,000 tons, twice the 1965 figure.

scientific experimentation has also contributed to the rich harvests. all the counties now have agro-technical research institutes and seed breeding farms and all the communes have agro-technical stations and the production brigades and teams agro-technical groups. most of the teams have trained personnel specializing in seed selection, plant protection, manuring, machine operation or management of water control projects.

Reproduced from best available copy.

IRRIGATION

East China Province Builds New Irrigation and Drainage Project

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 18, 1972)

east china's chekiang province recently completed an irrigation and drainage project in one year and a half. the original plan had required three years to complete it. it will irrigate 2,000 hectares of farmland south of the fuchun river and basically free another 667 hectares from the menace of waterlogging. in addition, it will help turn 267 hectares of swampy and hilly land into farmland.

the trunk canal is 35 kilometres long and its river bed is 5.4 metres wide. it can divert 150 million cubic metres of water annually. the whole project involved 800,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. 29 tunnels totalling 3.5 kilometres were dug and more than 360 bridges and sluice gates built on 13 rivers and streams. in the course of the construction, the people implemented chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

the area was often hit by drought and waterlogging before liberation. after liberation, agricultural collectivization achieved by the local peasants in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized" made it possible for the locality to undertake large-scale water conservancy works. this mass endeavour, which reached its climax in 1959 under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, was later sabotaged by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

the great proletarian cultural revolution heightened the political consciousness of the local cadres and peasants. they were resolved to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and build the project in the shortest possible time and in most economical ways.

reliance on collective strength and hard work was stressed in the construction. members of a people's commune went a long way to collect sand and stone. this speeded up the construction of the four concrete lined tunnels with a total length of one kilometre and reduced the investment. the 137-metre-long hengchiashan tunnel, generally regarded as a hard nut to crack, was built by communist shih jung-hsien and eight poor and lower-middle peasants in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

as the construction went on, many technicians and cadres emerged from among the builders. based on serious investigations and study, their designs were sound and economical and suited to local conditions.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Southwest China's Yunnan Province Builds More Chemical Fertilizer Plant

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 18, 1972)

southwest china's yunnan province has built 31 small and medium chemical fertilizer plants during the great proletarian cultural revolution to promote local agricultural production. the progress was achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the province built a number of small and medium chemical fertilizer plants in 1958, inspired by the party's general line for building socialism. but as a result of the interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, most of the plants closed down later. the revisionist line was relentlessly criticized during the cultural revolution. with increased consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the masses and cadres kindled a new drive to build chemical fertilizer works.

the chienshui county of the hungho hani-yi autonomous chou built a small plant producing 2,000 tons of calcium super-phosphate a year in a short span of one month and a half. led by the chief leading cadres of the county revolutionary committee, the people overcame a lot of difficulties in searching for mineral resources.

thirtynine poor and lower-middle peasants in luliang county started a chemical fertilizer plant with equipment made by themselves by combining modern and indigenous methods. it produced 20,000 tons of phosphorus fertilizer a year and the annual capacity keeps increasing.

more than 50 factories in the province contributed their share by making sets of main engines for small fertilizer plants in the spirit of socialist cooperation.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Arab Diplomatic Envoys to China, Exposes Jordanian King Hussein's Plot of "United Arab Kingdom", Reiterates China's Consistent Stand of Support for Palestinian People and Other Arab Peoples in Their Just Struggle Against US-Israeli Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met with the ambassadors to china of the syrian arab republic, the arab republic of egypt, the democratic republic of the sudan, the arab republic of yemen and the algerian democratic people's republic, the charges d'affaires ad interim of the embassies in china of the republic of iraq, the people's democratic republic of yemen and the kingdom of morocco and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking. present at the meeting were ho kung-kai and chou chueh, deputy directors of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

on behalf of the arab diplomatic envoys to china, youssef shakra, ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china, told of the plan dished up recently by king of jordan hussein to set up a "united arab kingdom".

foreign minister chi peng-fei thanked the diplomatic envoys for the briefing. he stated: the jordanian reactionaries dished up the plan of the "united arab kingdom" at a time when the anti-imperialist struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is growing in depth day by day. this is a plot aimed at splitting the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples and undermining their struggle against imperialism and zionism and a vain attempt at ultimately liquidating the revolutionary cause of the palestinian people.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: the chinese government and people have always supported the palestinian people and the people of all the arab countries in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. it is our consistent stand that the national rights of the palestinian people must be restored and israeli zionism must withdraw from all arab territories it has occupied. we firmly believe that so long as they persist in unity and struggle, the great arab people and palestinian people will surely win in their struggle against aggression.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Delegation of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Arrives in Peking After Visiting Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, arrived in peking by train today after paying a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and signing an agreement on supply of military aid by the democratic people's republic of korea to the royal government of national union of cambodia.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were:

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, of the r.g.n.u.c., and others;

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and vice-director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry tsao ke-chiang; and

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ontario Government Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1972)

the canadian ontario government trade mission led by allan grossman, minister of revenue, left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the mission arrived in peking on march 12. the mission had talks with the chinese ministry of foreign trade, the china council for the promotion of international trade and chinese national import and export corporations. it visited factories and a people's commune and toured the great wall and other places of historical and cultural interest.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met all members of the trade mission. the ministry of foreign trade and the china national machinery import and export corporation gave banquets respectively in honour of the mission.

"Week on China" Held at University of Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Mar. 17, 1972)

a "week on china" was held at the university of ottawa from march 12 to 16. several hundred canadian people of various circles attended various activities of the week.

the opening ceremony was attended by a.g. kniewasser, canadian deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce, and maurice chagnon, vice-rector of the university. present also at the ceremony were about 100 people of various circles including other canadian government officials, professors, cultural figures and students. officials of the chinese embassy in canada were also present upon invitation.

the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and documentary films "historical relics unearthed during the great cultural revolution" and "china's acupuncture anaesthesia" were shown during the week. films and slides about the life of the chinese people taken by canadian and other friends were also shown. a chinese photo exhibition and a discussion on china were held.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND EGYPT

China, Egypt Sign Trade Protocol for 1972

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 18, 1972)

the governments of the people's republic of china and the arab republic of egypt signed a trade protocol for 1972 here today.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade and head of the chinese government trade delegation, and mohamed abdallah marzaban, egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of economy and foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the egyptian side were mohmoud shrabi, under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade, jamid haber, under-secretary of industry, petroleum and mineral wealth, and other senior officials.

taking part in the ceremony on the chinese side were all members of the chinese government trade delegation, chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min was also present on the occasion.

speaking after the signing of the trade protocol, both deputy prime minister marzaban and minister pai hsiang-kuo expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. they wished that the economic ties and technical cooperation between the two countries be further developed and the unity between the two peoples further cemented.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Kansai Students' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members on the third friendship delegation of japanese kansai students with tadashi kimoto as its leader and kunihiro shimizu as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu and li tieh-ying.

CHINA AND JORDAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns "Hussein's Plan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an article by commentator today entitled "new label, old conspiracy". it reads:

king hussein of jordan has recently dished up a plan to set up a so-called "united arab kingdom". under this plan, the west bank and the east bank of the jordan river will form into a federal kingdom with hussein himself as king. this is a wicked conspiracy of the jordanian reactionaries to try to liquidate the revolutionary cause of the palestinian people, split the unity between the palestinian and other arab peoples and undermine the struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

the plan to set up a so-called "united arab kingdom" is in reality a refurbished version of the "kingdom of jordan and palestine" project put forward by the jordanian reactionaries in 1970 and also a reproduction of the notorious "allon plan" worked out by israeli deputy prime minister yigal allon in 1968. this is nothing but sticking a new label on the old conspiracy. at that time the jordanian reactionaries wanted to cook up a "kingdom of jordan and palestine" to confine the palestinian guerrillas to a narrow strip of land so as to strangle the revolutionary armed struggle of the palestinian people. israel's so-called "allon plan" was meant to secure permanent control and occupation of the entire west bank of the jordan river by "returning" part of the land israel had occupied. in face of the resolute opposition of the palestinian and other arab peoples, both israel and jordan had failed in their conspiracy. now, they again work in collusion to dish up the conspiracy anew in a disguised form. but this absolutely cannot deceive the people of palestine and other arab countries and is doomed to failure.

since 1948, israel has launched several wars of aggression and occupied vast tracts of palestinian territory, reducing nearly one million palestinian people into refugees living in exile on foreign lands. in his "united arab kingdom" plan, hussein completely ignores the legitimate demand of the palestinian people for returning to their homeland. he aims not only at reducing the hundreds of thousands of palestinian people on the west bank of the jordan river into subjects of the reactionary hashemite dynasty, making it impossible for them to achieve the right to national survival of the palestinian people, but also at making peace with israel by jordan itself, going a step farther in selling out the national interests of the palestinian, jordanian and other arab peoples. this plan of the jordanian reactionaries is jointly hatched by imperialism and israeli zionism. therefore, it cannot but draw firm opposition from the palestinian people and strong condemnation from the people of all arab countries.

the chinese people have consistently supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and always held that the palestine question must be settled by the palestinian people themselves in accordance with their desire and interests. no force on earth can hamper the struggle of the palestinian people for returning to their homeland and for the right of national existence. they have persevered in the struggle for more than 20 years. we are profoundly confident that the palestinian people, with the support of the people of other arab countries and the whole world, will certainly be able to surmount difficulties on their way forward, foil all military suppression and political swindle by the enemyhand win ultimate victory.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

North China Hsien Revolutionary Committee Lays Wreath at Monument to Mongolian Army Fallen Heroes

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 18, 1972)

on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the mongolian people's army, the revolutionary committee of changpei county in north china's hopei province this morning laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet-mongolian allied forces. the ribbon of the wreath was inscribed with: "the fallen heroes of the mongolian people's army who gave their lives in the war against japanese fascism are immortal exclamation" the wreath was placed at the monument by yang chen-yi and wang chun-ju, vice-chairmen of the county revolutionary committee, and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Farewell Banquet for Korean Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here today to bid farewell to all members of the men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim sang bok, chairman of the korean volleyball association, and pak byong chol, dean of the sports department of the pyongyang physical culture institute.

among the guests were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

attending the banquet were leading members of the host and other organizations concerned including yu pu-hsuen, wang hsiao-yi, liu yi-ting, chiang wen-chai, pai ping and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese men and women volleyball players.

the banquet was filled with expressions of profound fraternal friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea. comrades yu pu-hsueh and kim sang bok made warmly-worded speeches at the banquet.

comrade yu pu-hsueh said: the current friendly visit to china of the korean men's and women's volleyball teams has brought us the militant friendship of the korean people for the chinese people and the fine thinking, skill and style of the korean sportsmen. this provides the chinese volleyball players with a very good opportunity to learn from them.

he expressed the hope that the militant friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries would grow continuously.

comrade kim sang bok said: the great friendship between the korean and chinese people is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; this militant friendship is unbreakable because it is sealed in blood in the protracted common struggle against imperialism. our current visit to china is further example of the growing flesh-and-blood relations of friendly cooperation and militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of korea and china. our people and sportsmen will at any time fight alongside and win victory together with the chinese people and sportsmen till complete victory.

the korean volleyball teams left peking for shenyang by train this evening. they were seen off at the railway station by yu pu-hsueh and other comrades. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was also present.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Delegation of Korean Table Tennis Association Visits Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choi gi uk, member of the standing committee of the association, left here for shanghai by air today after its visit to central china's hunan province.

the delegation arrived here from peking on march 16. a banquet was given in its honour that evening by the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission.

while in hunan, the korean comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaosnan -- the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's home village. they also visited in changsha the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the hunan institute for self-study -- places where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities. the korean comrades-in-arms were welcomed wherever they went.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1972)

the polish government trade delegation led by marian dmochowski, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by air today after its visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including peng kuang-wei, wang pin, wang yen, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, and jan kubiczek, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

UCYR Day Marked at Peking Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, held a press conference today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the union of communist youth of romania.

at the press conference, the ambassador gave an account of the important contributions rendered by the u.c.y.r. since its founding in march of 1922 in the past revolutionary struggle and current socialist construction under the leadership of the romanian communist party. he said that under the leadership of the r.c.p., the union spares no efforts in strengthening political and ideological education among its members and in fostering their militant spirit so that they will become new people with high socialist morality, with high political consciousness as citizens and extensive cultural knowledge.

the ambassador said that the romanian youth firmly support the people and youth of various countries in the world in their just struggle for freedom and progress, resolutely condemn the u.s. aggression against the indochinese people, actively support the struggle of the indochinese people and support the people and youth of the arabian countries in their struggles against imperialism and for freedom and democracy.

the ambassador conveyed the friendly feelings of the romanian youth for the chinese young people. in celebrating this glorious festival -- the 50th anniversary of the founding of the u.c.y.r. -- the romanian youth, the ambassador said, pay warm tribute of comradeship to the chinese youth and wish them new and still greater victories in their joint efforts with the rest of the chinese people in the cause of building socialism in the people's republic of china under the leadership of the communist party of china and under the victorious banner of marxism-leninism.

among those present at the press conference were wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Sierra Leone Vice President and Prime Minister Koroma

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1972)

chao cheng-yi, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the republic of sierra leone, yesterday called on sierra leone vice-president and prime minister koroma, who had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador, according to a report from freetown.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Mar. 18, 1972)

president mohamed siad barre of the somali supreme revolutionary council received chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai here today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Press Conference Marking Day of Vietnam National Resistance to US Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a press conference here today on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the day of viet nam national resistance to u.s. aggression.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, attended the press conference.

ambassador nguyen van quang gave an account of how the people of saigon rose in heroic struggle on march 19, 1950 against u.s. imperialist activities of intervention and aggression. he pointed out that this

struggle went on record as a brilliant victory for the vietnamese people in their initial fierce confrontation with the u.s. imperialists. it showed the vietnamese people's firm and unshakable determination to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

for 22 years now, the u.s. imperialists had resorted to every kind of schemes and actions in an attempt to turn viet nam into a u.s. military base and neo-colony, and perpetrated countless crimes against the vietnamese people, ambassador nguyen van quang said.

the ambassador exposed the deceptive nature of the socalled "eight-point peace proposal" of the u.s. government. he pointed out that u.s. imperialism persisted in intensifying bombing of both south and north viet nam, in dragging on with war "vietnamization" and in stepping up its war of aggression against indochina.

ambassador nguyen van quang stressed that the nixon government must seriously respond to the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration on the two key problems in the proposal.

the ambassador declared that the vietnamese people, firmly acting upon the sacred will of the late president ho chi minh, would further strengthen their unity with the laotian and cambodian people, persist in and step up their sacred war of resistance, drive u.s. imperialism away, overthrow the puppet regime, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, so as to contribute to safeguarding peace in southeast asia and the world.

among those present at the press conference were:

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; and

lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 30, 1972 No. 5104

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

To Elevate Line Consciousness We Must Persevere in Reading and Learning

by

Chao K'uei (赵奎)
Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of
Metallurgical and Mining Machine Works
of T'angshan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 17, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: Correctness in the ideological and political line decides everything. Practice of struggle makes us realize gradually that to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line thoroughly we must seriously read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to grasp revolutionary theory and incessantly raise our consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

Proceeding from the Ideological and Political Line

Lenin said: "To devote ourselves to revolution rationally, voluntarily and effectively, we must learn." This is an absolutely correct truth. I was originally a cadre in the Army. At the end of 1969 I was chosen to serve as a deputy secretary of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee. As the broad masses of revolutionaries trusted and respected soldiers, they always discussed their problems with me and local cadres also told me about all the local happenings. I felt very happy because everybody trusted me and supported me. I told myself: In my work, I must do my best whenever the work is beneficial to the masses and I must resolutely accomplish all tasks assigned to me by the Party committee.

However, I finally buried myself in administrative work, slackened my reading and learning, and failed to do a good job in many tasks. Practice taught me Marxism was the theoretical foundation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we knew nothing about Marxism, we could not have a clear idea of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A man blind to theory would fail to distinguish the true from the false in line struggle and also fail to differentiate between good and bad. Thus in practice I began to strive to study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's books. Finally I achieved certain results.

One day, an old worker of No.3 Workshop looked me up and said: "Old Chao, the mess hall is so far away from the workshop. If we go there early, production will be affected. But if we go there late the food gets cold. Can you do something about it for us?" I studied Chairman Mao's teaching with regard to this question: "We should pay good attention to the livelihood of the masses, whether it be a question of land, labor, or food. ..... We should consider it our routine work." Look, how considerate Chairman Mao is to the masses. Concern over the livelihood of the masses is a concrete expression of the mass line advocated by Chairman Mao. To be concerned or not to be concerned over the livelihood of the masses has a bearing on the question of which line we are to carry out!

Then I immediately looked up comrades responsible for logistical support to search for a way to solve the problem. I studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works "Serve the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune" together with the kitchen personnel. They said with determination: "We shall send the food to the workshop so that our class brothers can eat and grasp revolution and promote production better." And they acted immediately: They made carts themselves in which to send hot food to the workshop. This was greatly welcomed by the broad masses of workers.

This incident taught me that many things in our routine work which seemed to be trivial were actually important. We must look at these things by voluntarily elevating them to the level of line struggle. We shall be able to learn more realistically and get a deeper impression if we read the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in association with these questions.

When we read the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao we must not stop at the interpretation of the words or look at things simply as they are. Instead, we must actively put our thoughts into our reading before we can bring about close association between facts and what we read, produce deep impressions and achieve good results. For example, when the Party committee of the works was formed, there was a difference of opinion in the hardcore group over the question of whether an old cadre should be chosen to become a member of the Party committee. Most of the comrades thought this old cadre was basically good. Although he did make some mistakes in the past, he had achieved a relatively profound understanding of his problem through criticism and education. Therefore to employ this old cadre boldly was consistent with Chairman Mao's cadre policy. However, some of the comrades thought this old cadre was harsh to the masses in the past and he was criticized during the cultural revolution. If we put him in the Party committee, we might make

things difficult for the masses in case things failed to work out. At that time, I was also not sure what to do in connection with this question, therefore I did not show my attitude at the meeting. Since understanding could not be unified, we were forced to postpone the discussion until the next meeting.

Now, why was my attitude unclear as to whether this old cadre should be selected to serve in the Party committee? Confronted with this question, I applied Chairman Mao's instructions related to the policy toward Party cadres to an analysis of my own ideas. I discovered that I failed to understand the policy toward Party cadres deeply enough, therefore my attitude lacked clearness. Later I actively looked up the comrades to exchange views with them and unified our understanding.

When we discussed this question again the second time, the comrades unanimously agreed on choosing this old cadre to serve in the Party committee. Facts taught me that to learn Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must link our study with reality during our reading and learning and repudiate erroneous ideas in our heads which were inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I had only three years of education, therefore I found it very difficult to study Marxism-Leninism. Later I recalled a saying: Blunt knives should be ground and when one is ignorant one should study hard. Since I did not have much education, I should study harder. The following is my way of studying:

First, "try very hard to find time." Having a lot of work to do was a normal situation, I never slackened my study because there was a lot of work. When there was a lot of work, I gave up some sleep, but I made it a point to read books and newspapers. During the past few years, I persevered in studying two hours or so every night.

Second, "think hard." To have a real grasp of revolutionary theories, one must think hard and "turn on the brain machine" when one studies instead of stopping after only a nibble.

Third, "persevere." To learn something truly, one must persevere in studying and must never "catch fish for three days and air the net for the following two days." For an old ox to pull the cart up the slope, it must have enthusiasm.

This is the only way to transform ignorance to knowledge and knowledge to more knowledge.

Unification of Theory with Practice

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the only correctly line

which combines Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This line was built on the foundation of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and came from practice. Consequently, we must strive to unite theory with practice before we can understand and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well. I learned this from positive as well as negative experiences.

At the beginning of 1970, our superiors assigned the task of producing 20 lathes of a certain type to our works. Thus our production departments formulated a plan according to our productive power and our past experience, which proposed to accomplish the job in three months. When they solicited my opinion, I thought: Our works produced 20 lathes of about the same type not long ago and the job was pretty well done; so we should not have any problems this time. Thinking in this manner, I concurred with this plan without finding out about the factors concerning the production of this type of lathe or consulting the masses.

As a result, we failed to turn out even a single lathe after more than a month. Then I was worried since the plan did not work out. But what was the reason? "Start moving and go to places within the sphere of our work. 'Ask the people questions' as Confucius suggested." Following Chairman Mao's teaching, I went to conduct investigations in various workshops together with members of the Party committee. Then we discovered that although these two types of lathes seemed to be about the same, the type we were working on was actually much more complicated than the type we produced before. Since there was more work involved and, on top of that, we did not have a complete set of drawings, did not consult the masses and started our work in a hurry, naturally we ran into trouble.

The workers criticized us: "We are bound to get into trouble since you went it alone your own way." In view of this situation, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings such as "All practical workers must make investigations below. People who know only the theory but not practice must especially conduct this kind of investigation; otherwise they will fail to associate theory with practice," etc. Then I felt that this was precisely talking about myself. I often gave lip service to investigation, study and the mass line, but in reality I separated practice from theory. Since I deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, naturally we could not accomplish our mission.

Later, I went to the workshops together with members of the Party committee to mobilize the masses extensively to conduct serious investigation and make concrete assignments of production tasks. We made sufficient ideological and material preparations. Finally the broad masses of workers accomplished the task in an outstanding manner with sky-rocketing enthusiasm and a realistic scientific attitude. My positive and negative experiences demonstrated: To have a real grasp of revolutionary theories and incessantly raise our ideological consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must persevere in study and in the study attitude of unifying theory with practice. If we make theory antagonistic to practice, we shall end up in studying mechanically, suffer from indigestion, become more and

more confused and even go backward. The only way to unify theory with practice well is to study seriously and practice boldly.

Engels pointed out: "The best way to learn theories is to learn from our own mistakes and 'from one's own bitter experiences'." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line represents the basic interest and will of the broad masses of people. Consequently, actively maintaining close contact with the masses and seriously listening to their views and criticism are important ways to unify theory with practice.

During one period of time I discovered that one of the members of the Party committee who used to express his views freely suddenly kept quiet in meetings. So I asked him what had happened. He said frankly: "In meetings the secretary presents his views and the deputy secretary concurs; so what am I to say!" Upon hearing this criticism I conscientiously examined my own democratic work style and discovered that I often expressed my own views but seldom listened to the views of other people. If this was allowed to develop, I would not only directly violate the principles of organization of the Party but also make things unfavorable for the implementation of the Party's line of unity and victory.

So I made a serious self-criticism at a Party committee meeting and the comrades also helped me. Since then, I have strived to correct my mistakes whenever they were discovered and voluntarily accepted the help from the masses. This has incessantly elevated my ideological understanding in the course of unifying theory with practice.

Changing Our Own Cognitive Ability

Chairman Mao taught us: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfillment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world--to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." The better we remold our world outlook the more determined we shall be in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we do not remold our world outlook we shall waver in the struggle between the two lines. In the course of remolding our subjective world, we must strive to look for problems in the struggle between the two lines.

One of the vice chairmen of our revolutionary committee said something wrong and made some mistakes during the cultural revolution because she was influenced by "Leftist" thoughts. Later some of the comrades wanted to hold a meeting to criticize her and some of the workshops posted big character posters to criticize her. I went among the masses to make an investigation of this matter and discovered that she did make some mistakes but those mistakes were contradictions among the people; therefore we should educate and unite with her according to Chairman Mao's teaching under the principle of clarifying the thinking and uniting with the comrades.

Thus we persuaded those who advocated methods that went too far to give them up. But unexpectedly some people said later that I was conservative and had rightist inclinations. So I became wary ideologically and thought if I mishandled this I would be condemned. One of the worker comrades who discovered how I felt said to me earnestly: "Old Chao, this matter concerns the question of which line we implement. We must not have any self-interest when it comes to questions of line."

Upon hearing this worker comrades' criticism, a struggle was started in my mind. I thought, is it right to save one's own neck by ignoring matters which are inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and by giving up principles?" Chairman Mao taught us: "The change of world outlook is a fundamental change." A Communist Party member should be upright and clear-cut in questions concerning line struggle--he should support what is right and oppose what is wrong. Thus I resolved to struggle against my selfish and impure thoughts in my head in the course of the practical struggle of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

So, I studied together with other members of the Party committee Chairman Mao's teaching on the correct handling of the two different kinds of contradictions which are of different natures so as to unify the understanding of the squad members of the Party committee. Then, that vice chairman also understood her own mistake, examined herself and obtained the understanding of the masses. This enabled me to realize that, in the final analysis, the struggle between the two lines was a struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook.

During the past few years, I conducted ideological struggles in front of the masses against my erroneous ideological tendencies which were exposed in practice. Once when I returned from a meeting in the municipality, an old worker hailed me from a great distance: "Old Chao, were you sick again? We haven't seen you for quite a few days!" These few words greatly ashamed me. When I was lying in bed at night I reviewed my recent ideological conditions: I caught cold some time ago. At that time I thought: Now that I am not feeling well and other comrades are always working below, all I have to do is to report to work above. I became lazy once I had such a way of thinking. Thus I often floated above. Now, is this not becoming divorced from the masses?

On the following day, I put my overalls on again and went to work in the workshop and conducted a self-criticism. The workers said happily and solemnly: "Old Chao, you have to have grease and dirt on your hands before you can know the heart of us workers. If you divorce yourself from manual labor, you will remain far away from us workers and violate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line ideologically!"

Chairman Mao taught us: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." We must work even harder in studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles in association with questions of ideology and political line, arm our heads with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, change our own cognitive ability and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well.

* * *

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Implement Conscientiously the Party's Economic Policies for the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 18, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The various economic policies of the Party for the countryside have long been clearly defined by Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and must at present be further implemented in a vigorous manner. In order to enable the Party's policies to be truly implemented solidly, leadership cadres should not be satisfied with the plans and verbal exhortations made at conferences but must go deep among the masses for investigation and study, sum up experience, command achievements, discover problems, rectify erroneous tendencies and let the Party's policies become conscious actions on the part of the masses.

In the course of implementing the policies of the Party there is a struggle between the two lines. Therefore leadership cadres at all levels as well as the broad masses of people are requested to keep raising their awareness of line struggle, overcome all selfish ideas, maintain the principle of proletarian Party spirit, eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the right and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies resolutely.

*

Examine Item by Item and Implement One by One

The Party branch of the Changchia production brigade of Piemmen commune in Fengch'eng hsien, Liaoning Province, consciously implements the various general and specific policies of the Party for the countryside. Going regularly deep among the people, they carry out meticulous examination on the condition of policy implementation item by item and conscientiously implement them one by one to stimulate the development of agricultural production and strengthen the collective economy.

In spring of the year before last, Chiang Te-ts'ai, the deputy secretary of the Party branch, made a visit to the No. 2 production team and noticed that the commune members for the sake of producing more grain had actively contributed fertilizer to the collective. On an average each household contributed about 15 cartloads of fertilizer, but the production team had not given them any appropriate compensation for it. He was of the opinion that this lack of action was inconsistent with the Party's policy, and if continued could impair the activism of the masses for collective

production. He thereupon studied together with the cadres of the No. 2 production team Chairman Mao's teaching "Serious attention should be paid to policy," raised the line awareness of the cadres, strengthened their regard for policy, and by adopting the method of "Reasonable renumeration based on quality and work points" for the commune members, further mobilized the activism of the masses, and the commune members competed with one another to bring their best fertilizer to the collective.

This incident enabled the Party branch of the production brigade to be deeply educated, and they carried out another examination on the condition of policy implementation in the past and discovered the existence of the phenomenon of "much talk but little concrete implementing; many plans made at meetings but little concrete guidance provided" and because of that some of the tendencies that were in contravention of policies would not be rectified in time. Thereupon, with reference to reality, the Party branch made another study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on policies, and realized that the various policies of the Party at the present stage for the countryside are an important guarantee for the overall development of agricultural production. The policies of the Party could not be carried out by sitting still and shouting, but must be carried out one by one in a solid and down to earth manner.

Since then, comrades of the Party branch have regularly gone deep into the various production teams and carried out systematically painstaking investigation and study on conditions of policy implementation, as well as modestly listening to the views of the masses, held forums of commune members, and urged the masses to expose instances of contravention of policy by the Party branch in work, and by digging up the roots of ideas, solved problems in time and enabled the policies of the Party to be implemented one by one.

Last autumn, in order to harness a river on its land, the production brigade transferred labor from the various production teams to set up a special team. However, their work efficiency was not high and in two months and more, only 3 to 400 cubic meters of stone embankment was built. The comrades of the Party branch went deep into the project worksite, and by doing labor and making investigation at the same time, eventually discovered the real reason for the slow progress was because they had not carried out work based on the principle of mutual help and benefit as well as fair exchange, and irrespective of whether the team would benefit or not, transferred labor on a per capita basis, so as a result some of the production teams were unhappy.

When the cause was discovered, the Party branch made a conscientious self-criticism, carried out study anew, made suitable arrangements, and in that way, mobilized the activism of the various production teams for harnessing the river. Since last winter they built 3 li of embankment, prepared more than 2,700 cubic meters of masonry work and built a reservoir with a storage capacity of over 50,000 cubic meters.

In order to implement one by one the Party's policies in a solid manner, the Party branch of Changchia production brigade is also paying

attention to the grasping of problems of a general nature, and by going deeply into points and summing up experience, has given an impetus to the whole area. In the light of the tendency for equalitarianism in labor remuneration that existed in the whole production brigade, the Party branch decided to send Li Ch'ang-fu, the secretary of the Party branch, to the No. 6 production team to settle down, and create experience to give impetus to the whole. Li Ch'ang-fu discovered from the commune members that this production team after criticizing the revisionist line of "Putting work points in command" and "material incentive" again took the other extreme, and there appeared the phenomena of "doing work wholesale" and "probable distribution" assessment, and because of that the activism of the commune members for production was impaired.

Thereupon, he helped the cadres and commune members to study conscientiously the thesis of Chairman Mao on guarding against tendencies toward the "Left" and right, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers which was "Left" in form but right in essence, drew a line of distinction between "Putting work point in command" and "Remuneration according to work," discovered a set of reasonable methods for assessing work and awarding points, effectively improved the quantity and quality of labor and stimulated the development of production. The Party branch, by summing up the experience of this production team in policy implementation, popularized it in the whole production brigade and enabled the principle of distribution based on "Remuneration according to work" to be laid down more solidly, and the work zeal of the commune members to be more adequate.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

A Lively Lesson

The weaving of rush mats has traditionally been a household sideline occupation of Lohsi production brigade, Tainan commune, Hsinghua hsien, Kiangsu, and this handicraft is carried out by 95 percent of commune members of both sexes in the locality.

Once, some of the commune members made a criticism of rush mats weaving in the No. 1 production team and accused the people of practicing capitalism. Hang Ch'un-sheng, the leader of the production team, thought to himself, "Formerly to grasp agriculture without grasping sideline production was wrong. Now that we have grasped sideline production there are people who said that this is a capitalist tendency, and also wrong. It would be better to stop weaving this year."

After all, should they continue weaving? This matter caught the attention of the Party branch of the production team, and the Party branch decided to refer the matter to the masses for discussion. In the discussion, some of the people said that they must carry on, and some said they must not carry on, and the argument was quite intense.

At that time Hang Ch'un-wang, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the production brigade, spoke about the conditions of two production teams. The No. 5 production team, under the logical premise of actively carrying out agricultural production well, had made use of the slack farming period to organize the commune members to weave mats. In the year before last, it sold 7,150 rush mats to the state, made a profit of ¥4,200 with which they bought a cement barge and a big water buffalo, added a bit of strength to the development of agricultural production and increased at the same time the income of the commune members.

The No. 3 production team originally enjoyed the same natural condition as the No. 5 production team, and the level of production was more or less the same. However, because the people were afraid that the grasping of sideline production might affect agricultural production, they carried on "only a single line." As a result, the per-mow yield of grain was 113 catties less than that of the No. 5 production team and the income from sideline production was only 60 percent of that of the other team.

There can be no differentiation without comparison. These two examples enabled everybody to realize that the problem was not one of whether or not they should weave mats, but whether or not there was any deviation in the implementation of policy. Under the logical premise of carrying out collective agricultural production well, the commune members could make use of the slack farming period to carry out some household sideline production, for in that way it would be of benefit to the development of agricultural production, enrich the variety of products in society and add to the income of the commune members.

After the question of "should the weaving of rush mats be continued" was correctly answered, some of the people again said such things as "The weaving of rush mats and the carrying out of sideline production may be a good thing. But there are people who wove several hundred mats. This quantity is excessive and could lead to the rise of capitalist tendency." The reason for that was the household of a certain rich peasant element in the No. 6 production brigade had produced 600 mats a year and the family of a commune member in the No. 5 production had also produced 600 mats.

Should the weaving of such a large quantity of mats be considered a trend toward capitalism? Hang Ch'ang-fu, the secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade again invited the two production teams to give an account of the "600 mats" to everybody.

The No. 6 production team said the fact of the "600 mats" was that a rich peasant element had never taken part in collective labor and production, but buried himself in making mats. He also employed three young girls to help him and the mats he wove were not sold to the state but used for speculation and sold at a higher price.

The facts concerning the "600 mats" at the No. 5 production team were quite different. Poor woman peasant commune member Yeh Fen-ling had a family of six. She actively took part in collective production and

labor and was one of the women with the most regular work attendance record in the whole production team. She made use of the slack farming period and her spare time in the mornings and evenings for the weaving of mats all of which she sold to the state.

The talk and the comparison made everything quite clear. "The weaving of mats must not be judged on the basis of quantity alone, but ideology must also be taken into consideration." Everybody was of the opinion that the patriotism and the good ideology and love for the collective of Yeh Fen-ling was to be commended, and the capitalist tendency of doing everything for money of the rich peasant element was to be criticized and repudiated.

Since then, the commune members of Lohsi production brigade have used their spare time from labor and the slack farming period to weave mats actively to supply the needs of the state.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

*

Sum Up Experience and Implement Policies

During the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement, Lip'ing production brigade of P'ingtung commune in Hsing-i hsien, Kweichow Province, by constantly strengthening policy education of the Party members, cadres and masses, has raised the consciousness of everybody to the implementation of the Party's policies and developed agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Some of the people of Lip'ing production brigade were unable to understand clearly the relationship between policy and line before, and when implementing economic policies for the countryside, invariably suffered from one-sidedness and would begin wavering from the "Left" to the right. For example, when laying emphasis on taking food grains as the key link, they neglected the development of diversified economy. When laying emphasis on placing politics in command, they neglected the principle of "From each according to his ability to each according to his work." When laying emphasis on unified state planning, they neglected the versatility of adapting to local conditions, and in laying emphasis on socialist cooperation they neglected such things as exchange at equal values.

In the light of such facts, the Party branch of the production brigade organized the Party members, cadres and masses to hold study classes, studied seriously Chairman Mao's theses on policy, and with reference to the reality of the production brigade itself, consciously summed up the lesson of experience in the implementation of policies and strengthened their regard for policy.

In 1969, because of the influence of extreme "Left" and anarchic ideas in this production brigade, policies could not be implemented and there was a drastic drop in the output of grain. In 1970, with the help of the PLA, they seriously implemented various proletarian policies, carried out in-depth

struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside, and the production of grain surpassed the highest historical record. In 1971, although they were beset by four serious natural calamities, because of the serious and conscientious implementation of various economic policies of the Party, the socialist activism of the commune members and masses was further mobilized, and after a stubborn battle against the natural calamities, the output of grain still showed a 15 percent increase over that of the previous year. From the lesson of the experience in the "good--poor--good" implementation of line and policy and the "high--low--high" output that appeared in grain production, everybody profoundly realized that the various proletarian policies of the Party were embodiments of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and only by constantly grasping line education firmly, by strengthening the study of policies, and by handing the policies of the Party in their entirety to the masses could such policies be solidly implemented. Since then, they maintained the use of Party policies for propagation to the masses, to organize the masses and to arm the masses. Their principal methods are:

1. Grasp typical examples in carrying out policy education.

In the past Leitat'ien production team had the idea of grasping "only the single line" of grain in agricultural production, and that resulted in a shortage of capital for production. Later, under the logical premise of grasping grain production well, they actively developed diversified economy in order to supply capital for expanding reproduction, and within a year won the battle to stand on their own. Last year, although this production team had suffered the most from a calamity, still the growth in agricultural production had been most impressive. Grain output showed a 43 percent increase over that of the year before, and there was also a great development in diversified economy. The Party branch promptly summed up this experience of the production team for popularization in the whole production brigade and enabled everybody to obtain a lively policy education.

2. "There can be no differentiation without contrast." By grasping typical examples with similar conditions but with different results for comparison, they carry out an in-depth policy education. The natural condition of the Lip'ing production brigade and Huangniching production brigade was basically identical. Because of the conscientious implementation of the Party's economic policies and the in-depth development of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement the people of Lip'ing production brigade were of one mind and their work zeal was high. Since 1966, the grain output had increased two-fold. However, because Huangniching production brigade had not correctly implemented the Party's economic policies, the production of grain could not increase and diversified economy could not be developed. By means of a comparative analysis, everybody profoundly realized that in order to develop agricultural production, the policies of the Party had to be carried out to the full. After learning the lesson, the cadres and masses of the Huangniching production brigade persevered in implementing the Party's economic policies and a change began to take place in the character of their production.

3. Grasp new problems encountered in the implementation of policies and carry out policy education consistently.

In the implementing of policies, the Party branch of Lip'ing production brigade is never satisfied with the "implementing" at meetings. They regularly go deep into the masses and upon discovering problems would solve them on time.

In the autumn harvesting and distribution last year, the Party committee of the commune called an advanced meeting of cadres at three levels and studied with them the Party's policy on distribution, so consequently some of the cadres thought that the problem had been settled. When members of the Party branch went separately to the various teams to examine the condition of the implementation of the policy on distribution, they discovered that some of the teams had not entirely carried out work in compliance with the policy on the relationship between the state, the collective and the commune member. Thereupon the Party branch again held a study class for the cadres, and after ideological understanding had been unified, the policy on distribution was very quickly implemented in the whole production brigade.

In the implementation of any policy, a struggle between public and private interests constantly occurs. For example, when the going is smooth, policy is actively implemented, but if resistance is encountered, it is permitted to follow its natural course. If it is to one's interests, it is actively implemented, but if the interest to oneself is not great, it is not actively implemented. When such a fact is encountered, the Party committee would direct everybody to combat self and repudiate revisionism, to establish seriously a proletarian world outlook, and to be a pace-setter in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines and policies.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Agricultural Scientific Research Personnel in Kweichow Province Reap Bumper Harvests in Both Ideology and Scientific Research

- Penetrating into rural communes and brigades to take part in scientific experimental activities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1972)

(According to NCNA Kweiyang, March 19, 1972) Many scientific research personnel of the Kweichow Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science have penetrated into communes and brigades in various areas of different natural conditions to squat-on-the-spot and have carried out scientific research work closely related to the realities of agricultural production, thus reaping bumper harvests in both ideology and scientific research.

Scientific research personnel of the Kweichow Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science have greatly heightened their ideological consciousness after being tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution. They realize that they must penetrate into reality, carry out investigation and research assiduously, and join the masses in unfolding scientific experimental activities in order to correctly understand the natural conditions of the Kweichow plateau and the differences between various areas, to acquire true knowledge and discover things of a fixed pattern so as to better serve agricultural production.

Hence, they successively proceed to the basic level to squat-on-the-spot. The scientific research personnel who squat-on-the-spot in Shengchi commune of Pichieh hsien first carry out investigation into the natural conditions of this locality. They find that this commune has high mountains and deep valleys, drastic changes in weather conditions, and the conditions of crop cultivation are intricate. This locality had low and warm areas with a frost-free period of nearly 300 days a year, as well as high and cold areas with a frost-free period of about 100 days a year. The heights above sea-level and the distribution of crops are different in the same brigade and even in the same production team.

According to these natural characteristics, the scientific research personnel selected high, medium and low areas of different heights above the sea-level, procured seeds from other places for paddy rice, corn, sorghum, wheat, rapeseed, and green manure to carry out planting experiments. Some of the experiments have been successful and produced high yields. They carried out experiments in planting double-crop rice at Fangchiaching brigade, doubled the total per-mow output of early rice and late rice compared with the previous single-crop rice, thereby providing a base for the further research and development of double-crop rice. Scientific research personnel who squatted-on-the-spot at Tuanping production team in the high and cold area joined the commune members and succeeded in the experiment of nursing seedling under plastic sheets. This put an end to this

team's long-time reliance on the supply of seedlings from other places, and accumulated experience for this area in nursing seedlings of paddy rice.

Scientific research personnel who squated-on-the-spot in other communes and brigades also acquired understanding of the natural characteristics of their areas. In accordance with state plans, they formulated scientific research projects with reference to the realities in order to carry out scientific research according to local conditions. In the past year, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out together 89 research projects, thus scoring notable achievement in the popularization of new agricultural techniques. They also actively assisted the communes and brigades at which they were stationed to hold short-term scientific and technical training classes, fostered and trained over 300 backbone technicians for the rural areas, creating favorable conditions for the extensive unfolding of mass activities in scientific experiments.

Through practice, scientific research personnel of the Kweichow Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science further realize that they must stay close to realities and modestly learn from the masses in order to carry out scientific research work well. Scientific research personnel who squated-on-the-spot at Hsiaheiyenping production team of Tungjen hsien acquired a more profound insight in this respect. When they first started to trial plant double-crop rice here, they thought that the planting of double-crop rice was something new to the high mountainous area of Kweichow, and that the poor and lower-middle peasants lacked experience in this respect, so they failed to pay attention to learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants. When they were nursing early rice seedlings for the double-crop rice, they did the job quietly. As a result the seedlings in the experimental farms were very weak and the withering of seedlings was serious.

When they failed to deal with this situation, the hsien city held an on-the-spot conference on the nursing of early rice seedlings to popularize advanced experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in nursing seedlings. The advanced deeds of Yang Kuang-fu, a youth of poor peasant origin, in nursing seedlings gave them quite a shock. They saw with their own eyes that the seedlings were all growing well in Yang Kuang-fu's paddy fields, and not one withered seedling could be seen. This was in sharp contrast to the seedlings nursed by themselves. What was the reason? This was because of their rigid learning from the textbooks and their failure to link with actual conditions of the locality, thinking that the paddy rice was in a stage of nutritional self-sufficiency prior to the leafing stage of paddy rice, and that it was unnecessary to apply fertilizer. They thought that only one application of fertilizer would be sufficient before transplanting. They failed to consider that the paddy rice fields at Hsiashihyenping production team were transformed from pebble piles; so the soil was arid and the seedlings withered due to failure to adapt to the drastic weather changes in the high mountainous areas and adapt to the fall in temperature.

Proceeding from realities, Yang Kuang-fu applied manure before the leafing stage according to local conditions, thus supplying sufficient nutrition to the seedlings and attaining the object of maintaining and raising

temperature. Therefore, the seedlings continued to grow sturdily even when the temperature dropped. This profoundly educated the scientific research personnel. After that, they always consciously regarded the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers.

For the purpose of summing up the peasants' experience in nursing early rice seedlings, they climbed mountains and crossed rivers, visited over 40 production teams in areas at different heights above sea-level, held forums, and interviewed many commune members. They pooled, systemized and elevated various kinds of fragmentary and unsystematic experience, discarded crude experience and adopted refined experience, summed it up into relatively systematic experience for introduction and popularization among the masses, playing a guiding role in the promotion of planting double-crop rice.

Over the past year, scientific research personnel of the Kweichow Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science have respected ideological reality in the course of conducting scientific experiments, and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" and other philosophical works. They have modestly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, exerted effort to remold their outlook, causing their spiritual features to undergo profound changes.

* * *

Flourishing Development of Mass Activities of Agricultural Scientific Experiments in Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1972)

(NCNA Foochow, March 19, 1972) Fukien Province has extensively unfolded mass activities of agricultural scientific experiments and ceaselessly advanced in depth and breadth on the production front, making gratifying achievement. Over the past two years, the province has selected and cultivated several score kinds of superior seeds of paddy rice, sugar cane, jute, tea and peanuts, and has been manufacturing plant growth substance "702," bacterial fertilizer "5406," and new agricultural pharmaceutical "herbicide" in large quantity for application to large acreages. In mountainous areas with inferior soil and cold climate, they carried out soil improvement and used methods to nurse seedlings with protective measures against cold weather, planted double-crop rice and seized high yields. In areas with a larger population and less land, they carried out an interplanting system for rice, bast fibers, potatoes and beans, thus creating experience for tackling the fight for land between grain crops and economic crops.

As a result of the extensive unfolding of mass activities of scientific experiments, the agricultural features of the whole province have undergone new changes. In 1970, the province increased its grain output by a large margin, setting the highest historic records for both the total output and the per-unit area output. The 1971 total grain output was again increased over that of 1970. At the same time, multiple undertakings also made progress.

The CCP Fukien Provincial Committee and the Provincial Revolutionary Committee grasp the development of mass activities of agricultural scientific experiments as an important measure for the implementation of the "8-character charter for agriculture" proposed by Chairman Mao, and strengthen leadership over agricultural scientific experimental work. The two levels of district and hsien have universally set up and strengthened agricultural scientific experimental institutes or agricultural scientific experimental stations, while the communes and brigades have also universally set up "three-in-one" teams for agricultural scientific experiments composed of poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body, and participated in by rural basic-level cadres and technical personnel. Leadership cadres of relevant departments have penetrated into basic-levels to take part personally in scientific experiments, acquired experience, and directed the work of whole areas, effectively pushing forward mass agricultural scientific experimental activities.

In the course of unfolding agricultural scientific experimental activities, various places in the province penetratingly criticize and repudiate such reactionary fallacies as "the theory that science is mysterious" and "the theory that the masses are backward" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thus greatly heightening the broad masses' incentive in undertaking scientific experiments for the revolution.

Yangching brigade Party branch of Hsiaochiao commune in Chienou hsien led the poor and lower-middle peasants in actively unfolding scientific experimental activities. Members of the Party branch carried out bold practice, successfully invented a method of rapid nursing of rice seedlings with steam in green houses, thus overcoming the problem of seedling rot in spring cold weather in mountainous areas, seizing the initiative in the nursing of seedlings, and playing an important role in early sowing and early transplanting of paddy rice in mountainous areas, and in changing single-crop rice to double-crop rice. Last year, areas in western Fukien and northern Fukien extensively applied this new method of nursing seedlings, and the early rice output showed a notable increase over the previous year.

Previously, many people regarded plant growth substance "702" and bacterial fertilizer "5406" as mysterious things which could be manufactured only by specialized departments. After the unfolding of mass activities of scientific experiments, the poor and lower-middle peasants, upholding the viewpoint of practice first, carried out work and study simultaneously, made repeated experiments, and finally turned out these products with greater, faster, better and more economical results. According to statistics of various areas of Ningteh, Chinchiang, Lunghsi, Sanming and Chienou, last year's output of "702," "5406" and other products totalled 60 million catties.

Various places in Fukien Province attend to matters based on production needs and study key production problems and weak links of their own localities so as to enable agricultural scientific experiments to link up closely with production realities and achieve good results.

Chienning hsien is a mountainous area with cold weather. The urgent problem here was whether it could insure high yields of double-crop rice in large acreages. The CCP Chienning hsien committee roused the masses and scientific and technical personnel to discover the laws of double-crop rice planting in mountainous areas. After making experiments, they summed up initial and pivotal measures for variety allotment and scientific cultivation and management in promoting production-increase of double-crop rice according to different heights above sea-level of the mountains in the area. Last year the whole hsien enlarged its double-crop rice acreage to over 100,000 mow from the total of 15,000 mow of the previous year, and increased both the per-unit-area output and total output to a large extent.

Agricultural scientific technical personnel of Fukien Province penetrate into rural areas, mountainous areas, and insist on joining the masses to carry out scientific experiments well. At present, all the scientific experimental institutes or scientific experimental stations at the two levels of district and hsien in Fukien Province have set up scientific research basic points. Four technicians of the agro-technical station in Sauchien commune of Kuangze hsien joined the poor and lower-middle peasants to sum up practical experiences, and tackled the problem of "dormant seedlings" of paddy rice that failed to grow leaves and roots, and the problem of early ears forming on rice crops, thus promoting the development of grain production in the whole commune.

* * *

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

spring farming in north china is in full swing and active preparation is underway in the northeast as the rural cadres and commune members strive for another good harvest this year.

the commune members are ploughing, levelling land, selecting seed, repairing tools, carting manure and tending the over-wintering crops.

liaoning province in the northeast has selected seed, carted 70 per cent of the manure to the fields and checked up or repaired 90 per cent of the tractors.

on the vast plain in middle shensi province in the northwest, well-known grain and cotton producer, the commune members are applying manure to the fields.

the rural cadres and commune members have since last winter conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works for education in ideology and political line. this has greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they have summed up and exchanged experience in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. all this has had a positive influence on spring farming.

shansi, hopei, liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, kansu and shensi provinces did large-scale work last winter and this spring in building water conservancy projects to improve the basic conditions of farmland. shansi province in north china has built over 10,000 water control works, expanding the irrigated area for intensive farming.

hopei province built three to four times as many small reservoirs and pumping stations last winter and this spring as in the same period a year ago, and 16,000 pump wells were sunk, a three fold increase. 80,000 hectares of irrigated land were added. the earth-and-stone work completed in kirin province increased by 90 per cent and the improved acreage trebled. shensi and kansu and other provinces each enlarged the irrigated area by tens of thousands of hectares and built tens of thousands of hectares of land giving high, stable yield despite drought and excessive rain.

the leading cadres at all levels take part in collective productive labour so as to strengthen their leadership. shensi province sent 18,000 cadres to the countryside last winter to help the commune members sum up experience in learning from tachai. this provided favourable conditions for spring farming. leading members of the revolutionary committee of chinhsien county, one of liaoning province's major industrial crops producers, went to the communes and brigades to sum up and popularize the experience of advanced units in "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round

development". along with increasing grain production, the county grows industrial crops and undertakes animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries.

the peasants applied scientific farming in line with the eight-point charter for agriculture formulated by chairman mao. training classes were held to sum up and popularize advanced experience. liaoning province has put into practice more than 80 items of advanced spring farming technique that were worked out locally.

concerted efforts are being made by commercial, industrial and communications and medical and health departments to support agriculture. farm implements, chemical fertilizer and insecticides are being sent to the countryside in large quantities. medical personnel are there to protect the peasants' health.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Hsien Becomes Advanced Unit After Two Years' Arduous Struggle

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 19, 1972)

yingshan county in central china, hit by heavy mountain torrents in 1969, has not only promptly restored normal production but also made new advances. in two years of hard efforts, it has changed its physical appearance and become an advanced county in hupeh province.

this has been achieved in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, launched by the poor and lower-middle peasants under the leadership of the county communist party committee.

in the past two years and more the county has built 109 reservoirs and dug canals totalling 250 kilometres in length on hill slopes. seventy per cent of its farmland is provided with irrigation. the county won a record grain harvest averaging 6.07 tons per hectare in 1970, for the first time exceeding the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. then, defeating drought, insect pests and other natural adversities, the county further raised its average grain yield to 6.6 tons per hectare in 1971. the county has been self-sufficient in grain since 1970 and big increases have also been registered in the output of tea, medicinal herbs, oil-bearing crops, pigs and timber.

yingshan county, in a mountainous area, was alternately hit by drought and waterlogging. the county averages only 0.8 mou of land (one mou is equivalent to one fifteenth of a hectare) per capita and yield was low. the state used to supply the county with 6,000 tons of grain every year before 1970. heavy mountain torrents which hit the county in 1969 damaged one fourth of its farmland and washed away 400 kilometres of dykes.

immediately after the flood, many cadres pointed out that although the flood was a bad thing, it could be turned into a good thing. by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, they could overcome the difficulties and even wrest a good harvest. yet a few others advocated switching over to side-line occupations so as to tide over the difficulties.

hung ping-an, chairman of the county revolutionary committee, recognized that whether to work hard to overcome the difficulties or to adopt a passive attitude and tide over them represents a struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois ideologies, a struggle between the two lines. he decided to lead the people in a resolute struggle.

the yenholing production brigade 900 metres above sea level was the hardest hit in the county. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle shown by the people of tachai, they quarried stones, repaired dykes, filled in pits, built reservoirs and ditches and combined small farm plots into bigger ones. they gathered rice seedlings washed away by the torrents and set to rights other young plants buried under. they not only repaired all the damaged farmland but also built many new projects and extended the total farming area by 3.3 hectares.

the experience of the brigade, publicized by the county revolutionary committee, inspired the cadres with greater confidence. leading members of the county revolutionary committee and cadres at the grassroots level together made a survey of the county's geological conditions and water resources and investigated its record of natural disasters, trekking across 200 hills and along 192 rivers and streams. they summed up the experience of the people in controlling water.

the county has high mountains, steep slopes, deep gullies and winding river courses, and rainfall is concentrated. mountain torrents used to destroy terraced fields and breach river dykes and the farmland suffered shortage of water in the dry season. based on the data collected, a plan was mapped out to control the mountains and rivers in coordination with the development of forestry and agriculture.

the terraced fields built by the hunghua people's commune were at first ruined by mountain torrents. later, the local cadres and commune members built seven small reservoirs and dug a canal by the side of the new terraced fields. the reservoirs detain mountain torrents and the canal helps to divert excessive run-off. in this way, the commune has turned 80 per cent of its farmland into fields giving good harvests irrespective of drought and heavy rains.

in a hilly area, two hillocks forced the tungho river to make a 3,120-metre detour. flood used to play havoc along this winding river course, bringing disasters to 13 people's communes on its banks. the county party committee and the county revolutionary committee made a decision to remove the two hillocks and straighten the river course.

acting in quick response, 15,000 people worked with picks and spades to level the two hillocks which were 1,600 metres long and 40 metres high, and excavate a new river channel 400 metres long and 100 metres wide. a dam 15 metres high and 500 metres long was built at the inlet of the new channel and eight-metre-wide dykes totalling 2,400 metres long were erected to fend off and guide the flow. all this work was done in a matter of five months. sixtysix hectares of farmland was opened up in the abandoned river bed.

taking these pioneering units as their example, many communes and production brigades in the county transformed mountains and tamed rivers to contribute to their good harvests.

INDUSTRY

North China Bridge Girder Plant Taps Production Potential

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 20, 1972)

the shanhaikuan bridge girder plant in hopei province, north china, has increased its production year after year and topped its designed capacity in the output of steel bridge girders and other major products by 65 to more than 100 per cent.

the workers, cadres and technicians of the plant have achieved this by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the plant's gross output in 1969 was 40.6 per cent over the pre-cultural-revolution record. it rose by another 26.8 per cent in 1970. last year saw a further 8.7 per cent increase over the previous year.

this 78-year-old plant was dependent on imported rolled steel for making girders for small bridges with a span of less than 30 metres throughout the half a century and more under the reactionary kuomintang regime before liberation.

after liberation, the plant made rapid progress under the leadership of the chinese communist party. from 1949 to 1959, its output value increased 21.5 times. it made steel girders for the yangtze river bridge at wuhan, the yellow river bridge at chengchow and other big bridges and hundreds of small and medium-sized bridges.

the great proletarian cultural revolution gave full scope to workers' enthusiasm for building socialism. the plant manufactured steel girders for the yangtze river bridge at nanking in 1968 and for two other big bridges in 1970.

In 1971, the plant was requested to gradually substitute welding for rivetting in making bridge girders. But both welding equipment and manpower at the steel girder workshop fell far short of demand. Some people proposed to get more equipment and manpower. But the plant's party committee and revolutionary committee held that the potential of the existing equipment and manpower should be tapped to solve the problem. The workers, cadres and technical personnel were aroused to make bold innovations. Joined by other departments, they finally succeeded in a new technological process after 171 experiments. They also transformed the welding machine. Formerly it required five persons to handle one such machine; now three persons can operate two machines at a time. Output of steel girders in 1971 was double that of 1970.

The plant was short of equipment for making oxygen and oxygen had to be brought in by lorry from Tangshan and Tientsin several hundred kilometres away when needed. The workers in 1971 offered to produce oxygen-making machines themselves. The party committee and revolutionary committee supported the proposal and called cadres, technical personnel and workers together to discuss and work out a plan. With various workshops working in coordination, the plant turned out an oxygen-making machine within two months. The plant is now more than self-sufficient in oxygen.

The technical innovation movement has touched off changes in all sections of production. The workers made three successive innovations on the boilers in the past two years. The first innovation cut coal consumption by 25 per cent while increasing steam output by 60 per cent. The second innovation was a four-ton boiler that could be assembled quickly. It was made on the basis of the advanced experience of other places. With the introduction of such boilers, the number of boilers was reduced by one-third and coal consumption was lowered by 36 per cent. This was followed by another innovation that made the boilers burn either coal or oil, reducing the number of boiler workers from 156 to 75.

The efficiency of a medium frequency quenching machine at the railway switch workshop rose by 38 per cent and the quality of its products improved as a result of three technical innovations introduced by the workers, cadres and technicians working in cooperation.

The plant adopted 241 technical innovations in 1971, including 35 major ones. This greatly raised production capacity.

Leading members at various levels of the plant often join the workers in physical labour and help solve problems in production on the spot.

The space of the railway switch workshop was too small to accommodate 25-metre long steel rails so that the rails had to be cut in half the moment they entered the workshop for processing. This affected the production of switches and entailed much waste. A leading cadre in charge of production of the plant party committee came to work at the workshop and canvassed the opinions of the workers. He called five on-the-spot meetings to draw up a plan for improving the production line with veteran workers, cadres and technical personnel. He took part in the reconstruction and, after 17 days of hard work, they built a new production line which did away with the irrational technological process. This raised the output of railway switches and saved the consumption of steel rails.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Region Local Industry Grows

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 20, 1972)

people in fukien province's chienyang administrative region are setting up local industry in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led by the party committees at various levels.

total industrial output value last year was 30 per cent over the 1970 figure. the nine counties and cities in the region have set up 485 small factories and mines, covering coal, iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, cement, textiles and paper. local industry has promoted agriculture.

Reproduced from best available copy.

the mountainous region has many natural resources. party committees at various levels studied chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and recognized that local industry was vital in developing agriculture. in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry", they led the masses in opening up mines to provide raw material. leading members of many county and commune party committees helped workers and poor and lower-middle peasants look for ore deposits. they found coal, iron, copper, zinc, sulphur, phosphorus and many other deposits in three months. they opened 14 small mines which produced 48,000 tons of coal and 20,000 tons of ore the very year they were built. small iron and steel plants were set up near the mines. iron mills in seven counties turned out 10,000 tons of iron last year. workers of the nanping city steel plant worked hard and in three months made the necessary equipment to set up a steel making workshop which has an annual capacity of 5,000 tons.

the party committees at various levels of the region take taching, national pace-setter in industry, as their example and develop local industry in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they encouraged the workers to make their own machines so that many factories began production in the shortest possible time. the nanping farm machinery plant which used to do only repairs has in the past two years produced and assembled more than 20 pieces of major equipment including a 500-ton oil press and a large plate bending machine, all of their own design. in addition it repaired more than 20 pieces of old equipment. the plant trial-produced 30 tractors in 1970 and last year turned out more than one hundred 20 h.p. tractors with help from other factories.

the idea of serving agriculture derived from the education in ideology and political line conducted by the party committees among the workers ensured good, fast work to produce farm machines and farm material. the fields in most of the areas are scattered and have few water sources, so the factories produced pumps, motors, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and other products to meet the need. the region last year produced generating units for small hydraulic power stations with a capacity of 3,900 k.w.,

7,000 threshing machines, more than 10,000 rice-transplanters, 29,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 79,000 tons of pesticides and 18,000 tons of cement. all this speeded up the pace of farm mechanization in the region. the region develops local light industry by using local material. there are now more than 40 factories in the region producing cotton cloth, silk and medicines and refining sugar and colophony. light industry is accumulating growing funds for developing local industry as a whole.

HONG KONG AND MACAO

Liu Hsi-yao Meets Tourist Group from Hongkong

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

liu hsi-yao, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with all members of a tourist group of lecturers and teachers from hongkong institutions of higher learning.

present on hand were fan ko, chou pei-yuan, chang hsueh-shu, ho tung-chang and others.

the tourist group arrived here on march 14.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Government of People's Republic of China Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Celebrating Second Anniversary of Coming to China of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and Founding of NUFC and PAFNLC

(NCNA-English , Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china gave a grand banquet this evening at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people to warmly celebrate the second anniversary of the coming to china of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, and madame penn nouth, and the second anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet.

attending the banquet on invitation were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak, and all the other distinguished cambodian guests in peking.

attending the banquet on invitation were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to cnina, and madame hyun jun keuk.

present were chinese party and government leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chi peng-fei, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, teng ying-chao, chang hsi-jo, wang kuo-chuan, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and hsu han-ping.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia. side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum in the banquet hall and flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china were large portraits of samdech sihanouk and chairman mao.

when samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests entered the banquet hall accompanied by chinese party and government leaders,

Reproduced from best available copy.

they were greeted by warm applause. an orchestra played a tune of welcome.

in his speech, premier chou en-lai spoke highly of the great deeds the head of state of cambodia samdech sihanouk has performed for the cambodian people and his outstanding contributions to the three indochinese people's cause of unity against u.s. aggression. on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese government and people, premier chou en-lai extended warm congratulations and high respects to samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, to samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, to special envoy ieng sary, to the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and to the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and the fraternal cambodian people, who are fighting in the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression.

premier chou en-lai pointed out that the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing vigorously and winning continuous victories. however, u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeats.

after exposing the plot of u.s. imperialism to prolong and intensify its war of aggression in indochina and its political scheme to dupe the people of the world, premier chou en-lai said that what calls for special attention is that at the present time certain powers are creating a so-called "khmer third force" to carry out activities for a compromise in a vain attempt to split the national united front of cambodia and undermine the militant unity of the cambodian people and the indochinese peoples.

"but this is no longer the time of [illegible]ch," premier chou en-lai pointed out, "these splitting activities will certainly meet with the firm opposition of the cambodian people."

premier chou en-lai said: "it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to render all-out support and assistance to the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we have been doing so in the past and we will continue to do so in the future. this stand of ours is firm and unshakable."

he said: "we are firmly opposed to any international plot to split the cambodian and indochinese peoples and sabotage their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation." "whatever forms the war of aggression may assume, so long as the just war of the indochinese peoples goes on, we will render it our support. the chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples," the premier said in conclusion.

cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk made an enthusiastic speech amid warm applause. he gave an account of the excellent situation in the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and warmly praised the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity forged in the anti-imperialist struggle by the people of china, cambodia, viet nam and laos.

Reproduced from best available copy.

he pointed out: two years after the coup d'etat fomented on the orders of u.s. imperialism in cambodia, the u.s. plot of neocolonizing our fatherland has totally failed now and forever.

"eighty per cent of cambodia is liberated for good. in the remaining 20 per cent, the traitorous regime is in a state of advanced decomposition," he added.

samdech sihanouk said: "united as one man with the glorious and heroic people's armed forces of viet nam and laos and having the people's republic of china as our vast reliable rear, our people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, under the banner of the national united front of cambodia and the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia, will win total victory over u.s. imperialism and its puppets and sweep clean from the sacred soil of our indochina the armed forces of aggression of the u.s.a. and its satellites."

samdech sihanouk exposed certain powers which claim to "love peace, freedom and justice" but are increasing their hostility to and hostile acts on an international plane against the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c., as the people's power develops and consolidates its position. these powers are accomplices of u.s. imperialism, he pointed out.

the speeches by premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk were followed by the orchestra playing the national anthems of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china. the orchestra also played in the course of the banquet compositions by samdech sihanouk including "remembrance of china", "song of militant friendship between cambodia and viet nam", "ode to the laotian people" and "song of friendship between cambodia and korea" and revolutionary songs of cambodia, viet nam, laos, korea and china.

among other distinguished cambodian guests attending the banquet were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; and prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, vice-minister van piny and madame van piny, and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

most of the diplomatic envoys in peking attended the banquet.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, lin chiao-chih and chu ko-chen;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, li chiang, liu hsien-chuan, yin cheng-chen, liu hsi-yao, yang chieh, wang meng, hsieh hua, wang liang-en, shen chien, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, chiao pei-hsin, hsieh hsin-ho, ting kuo-yu, yang

teh-chung, wu ching-tung, fu hao, wang hai-ting, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, ting chiao, ting hsueh-sung, kao fu-yu, liu chien and hao liang;

leading members of various general departments, services, arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wang hung-kun, hsueh shao-ching, lin pin, lan wen-chao, sung wei-shih, hu chi-tsai, chang yun-lung, yang chun-sheng and chai cheng-wen; and

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet this evening on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk to china and in celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

respected special envoy ieng sary,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

Reproduced from best available copy.

two years ago today, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and the chinese people's closest friend, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth came to china and were accorded a warm welcome by the chinese government and people. that was the time when foreign aggressive forces had instigated their lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique, to stage a reactionary coup d'etat, and a critical juncture when the national existence of cambodia was in peril. arriving in peking, samdech norodom sihanouk resolutely and determinedly held aloft the glorious banner of defending national independence and plunged himself into the great struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys; he issued his sublime five-point declaration, founded the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, established the royal government of national union and called upon the cambodian people to take up arms and unfold a vigorous war against u.s.

aggression and for national salvation, thus advancing the cambodian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle to a new historical stage. meanwhile, samdech norodom sihanouk initiated the convocation of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, which issued a joint declaration of great historic significance, and a solid united front of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression was formed. samdech norodom sihanouk has not only performed great deeds for the cambodian people, but also made outstanding contributions to the three indochinese peoples' cause of unity against u.s. aggression. on this memorable occasion, we are particularly glad to gather here joyously to celebrate together the great victories of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples and the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia.

please allow me to take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the chinese government and people, warm congratulations and high respects to samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, to samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, to special envoy ieng sary, to the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and to the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and the fraternal cambodian people, who are fighting in the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression.

the past two years are most uncommon years in the history of cambodia. in these two years, the cambodian people, under the brilliant leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of cambodia, have persisted in a people's war, fought heroically and staunchly against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and won great and splendid victories.

in the past two years, the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have continued to expand and grow stronger through fighting, and have become indestructible people's armed forces worthy of their name. the liberated areas in cambodia have been increasingly consolidated and expanded, and the royal government of national union of cambodia is exercising highly effective leadership over eight-tenths of the territory and seven-tenths of the population. internationally, cambodia's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has won extensive sympathy and support among the people of all countries, and the prestige of cambodia has increasingly grown. the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique, which was rigged up two years ago by u.s. imperialism with the help of bayonets, is beset with contradictions and fallen into chaos, with its members scrambling for power and gains. the practice of cambodia over the past two years is another eloquent proof that u.s. imperialism is nothing to be afraid of and that so long as the people of a small country unite and persist in struggle, they can certainly grow from weak to strong, defeat aggression by a big country and win complete victory.

at present, the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing

vigorously and winning continuous victories. however, u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeats and is stepping up its programmes of "khmerization", "lactianization" and "vietnamization" to prolong and intensify its war of aggression in indochina. in the meantime, it has dished up its so-called "eight-point peace proposal" in a political scheme to dupe the people of the world and attain its criminal aim of forcibly occupying indochina. what calls for special attention is that at the present time certain powers are creating a so-called "khmer third force" to carry out activities for a compromise in a vain attempt to split the national united front of cambodia and undermine the militant unity of the cambodian people and the indochinese peoples. but this is no longer the time of munich, and these splitting activities will certainly meet with the firm opposition of the cambodian people. in their appeal of february 12 this year, samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth solemnly declared that the cambodian people are determined to carry on the "resolute struggle without compromise or retreat until final victory". this is a forceful reply to all conspirators. we believe that the three indochinese peoples, long tempered in revolution, are invincible and that no military threats or political schemes can divert them from the road of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. victory surely belongs to the three indochinese peoples who are united in fighting.

it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to render all-out support and assistance to the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we have been doing so in the past and we will continue to do so in the future. this stand of ours is firm and unshakable. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people resolutely support the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk. we are firmly opposed to any international plot to split the cambodian and indochinese peoples and sabotage their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. whatever forms the war of aggression may assume, so long as the just war of the indochinese peoples goes on, we will render it our support. the chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples.

now, please raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victories of the cambodian and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and national prosperity of cambodia,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and cambodia,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from cambodia,

to the health of comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk, and madame hyun jun keuk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet given this evening by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

your excellency respected mr. premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

allow me to express to you, in my own name and in that of all my compatriots present here, our heartfelt gratitude for such a warm and magnificent speech which you have made just now, of which every word goes direct to the hearts of all the khmer patriots and arouses their enthusiasm, and for this very splendid banquet given so kindly by your excellency and the government of the people's republic of china.

it was on march 19, 1970, just two years ago today, that our beloved friend, your excellency, welcomed us, myself and my first companions in the khmer resistance (headed by samdech penn nouth), in peking and gave us, in the name of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, most respected and beloved leader of the glorious chinese people, not only a fraternal hospitality but also a complete support, which afterwards has never failed and is again reaffirmed this evening in the most solemn and clearest fashion.

this complete support of the p.r.c., of her most illustrious leader, of her great people, of her party, of her government and of her armed forces has, since that historic date of march 19, 1970, played an extremely important role in the new turn taken in the destiny of our kampuchea.

the immense and multifarious assistance given by china to our people, to their n.u.f.c., to their r.g.n.u.c. and to their p.a.f.n.l.c. has made a decisive contribution to the successes in all the fields of our historic struggle waged for national salvation and the complete liberation of our fatherland.

we request his excellency chairman mao tsetung, your excellency, the government of the p.r.c. and the entire chinese people to accept the assurances of our immeasurable and eternal thanks.

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

respected madame chiang ching,

your excellencies respected national civil and military authorities of the p.r.c., and
respected mesdames,

esteemed excellencies, mesdames, mesdemoiselles, messieurs,

dear friends,

dear brothers and sisters,

we, anti-imperialist khmer patriots, believe that if the prestige of the p.r.c. does not cease to grow on the international plane and among all the peoples of the world, it is because she remains infallibly faithful, in all circumstances, to her revolutionary ideal and to her ideal of justice.

it is this unshakable and indomitable fidelity that is reflected in the unforgettable speech which his excellency chou en-lai has made just now.

with regard to the indochinese and khmer questions, the position of the p.r.c. has always been the following:

first, the p.r.c. will remain completely united with the three indochinese peoples (khmer, vietnamese and lao) and will give them all the support and assistance desirable and necessary to their struggle until their total victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressor and his puppets.

second, so far as cambodia in particular is concerned, the p.r.c. recognizes and will recognize only the r.g.n.u.c. as being the sole legitimate and legal government of the khmer people and country.

third, as far as indochina is concerned, china will always give her complete support to the three indochinese peoples in their just demand not only for a complete withdrawal of the non-indochinese armed forces of aggression in indochina, but also for a complete cessation of support, in whatever form,

given by the u.s. imperialists to the puppet regimes in saigon, phnom penh and vientiane with the aim of perpetuating u.s. aggression and neo-colonialism in south viet nam, in cambodia and in laos. as far as cambodia in particular is concerned, china will remain always and completely united with the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. in their just rejection of all compromise with the clique of phnom penh traitors (mercenaries and puppets of u.s. imperialism); rejection of the so-called "political solution" put forward by certain powers with the aim of obstructing the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. from a complete military victory in cambodia which will not fail to materialize in the medium or long run; refusal to negotiate with a so-called "khmer third force", which is the creation of certain foreign powers hostile to the revolution of the khmer people and to the establishment of the khmer people's power in phnom penh; and finally, rejection of a new "1954 geneva" type conference, whose preconceived results would turn cambodia into a land divided into two "states" and where u.s. imperialism could perpetuate its neo-colonialism on a part of our national territory.

contrary to the p.r.c. and twenty-seven other countries, which have justly given their de jure recognition to the r.g.n.u.c., certain powers claiming to "love peace, freedom and justice" are increasing their hostility to and hostile acts on the international plane against the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. as the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and the people's power established by the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. inside cambodia develop and consolidate their position on our national territory, of which eight-tenths are today completely liberated.

these powers, which are accomplices of u.s. imperialism, are using the least honourable political, diplomatic and other means, on the one hand, to discredit in a thousand ways the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. and, on the other hand, to weave crowns of "laurel", that is, (undeserved) praises to put on the head of the illegal, anti-constitutional, anti-popular, anti-national, pro-imperialist, fascist and arch-criminal regime of lon nol in phnom penh, deceitfully presenting this regime as being a symbol of "patriotism" in face of a "foreign communist invasion" and a "model of legality, legitimacy, democracy, national unity and non-corruption."

but on the very occasion of the second anniversary of their coup d'etat on march 18, 1970, the phnom penh traitors present to the world a picture totally different from that painted by the above-mentioned powers, different as black is from white.

the best "painter" of the real situation of the illegal "republic" in phnom penh is without doubt mr. sim var, one of the chief authors of the putsch of march 18, 1970 and an acknowledged agent of japanese imperialism and militarism. here are a few extracts from his articles published recently in his journal which is called, ironically, the "independent khmer":

"we should admit that at present (in our republic) anarchy reigns in all fields... diversion of public funds is openly practised, whether in the civil government or in the armed forces. contraband and corruption are indulged in... anarchy is developing more and more... (in these circumstances) we will never win the war, and the people will no longer have any faith in the government" (extract from an afp cable from phnom penh, february 16, 1972).

"international opinion laughed at us... in france, "l'express" (a weekly magazine) made fun of us... based on all this, will the (lon nol) government dare ... continue to harbor the evil forces of gambling, corruption, economic sabotage?" (extract from a upi cable, february 15, 1972).

"we are living in illegality" (extract from a upi cable, march 15, 1972).

"the present regime has lost all reputation through the dissolution of the assembly (parliament)... not only the students but also i myself will deny it all confidence" (extract from an afp cable, march 15, 1972).

on march 9, 1972 reuters gave the following information on the revolt of students of which sim var spoke: "discontent among phnom penh's students flared again this morning... speakers accused the (lon nol) government of letting business considerations enter public life and dividing power between a small ruling clique. posters outside the hall demanded 'don't carve up power like a cake' and 'we want freedom of speech'..."

and the no.1 journal of phnom penh, called "nokor thom" -- the "great city" --, judging its "republic" from the point of view of its deceitful slogan "justice-happiness-equality-fraternity", said: "only the combatants and the poor die in this war. the wealthy, the high personages are looking on with folded arms or indifferently at the destruction of the country."

and it is such a fascist, arch-criminal and arch-corrupt "republic", described as illegal by sim var, one of its founders himself, that certain powers claiming to "love justice, freedom and democracy" still dare to consider as being the "khmer state", although it is today rejected by the majority of its own supporters of march 18, 1970 exclamation

how can the lon nol clique still embody the state of cambodia when:

-- firstly, after two years of "absolute power" it has proved incapable of coming out of phnom penh to organize the least semblance of "public expression of opinion" after the fashion of the election farces recently put up by the other two puppet regimes of the u.s.a., that is to say, those of saigon and vientiane.

-- secondly, it is not even capable of "getting out" of its own "constituent assembly" a "republican constitution" and has to hastily dissolve this

"assembly" on the charge of too much independence with regard to the supreme dictator lon nol.

-- thirdly, of the four "great" putschists of march 18, 1970, three have been politically "beheaded", that is, "head of state" cheng heng, "president of parliament" in tam, and "prime minister delegate" sirik matak.

-- fourthly, the "khmer state" created by u.s. imperialism has today neither a constitution nor a head of state, lon nol having conferred upon himself the title of "president of the republic" at a time when there is no possibility to consult the people nor hold a "plebiscite", no matter how trumped up, and no parliament or even a government.

a characteristic fact is that only the puppet chiang kai-shek dared ridiculously to extend congratulations to lon nol on the occasion of his self-appointment as "president of the republic" exclamation

-- fifthly, even the patrons of lon nol in saigon admit that "80 per cent of the territory of cambodia is under the control of the enemy", that is to say, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. in fact, an ap dispatch from saigon dated december 10, 1971 signed by richard blystone reads as follows: "highly placed official sources in saigon estimated that enemy forces now control as much as 80 per cent of cambodia".

your excellency respected mr. premier,

respected madame chiang ching,

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

mesdemoiselles,

dear friends, dear brothers and sisters,

you can thus see that two years after the coup d'etat fomented on the orders of u.s. imperialism in cambodia on march 18, 1970, the u.s. plot of neocolonizing our fatherland has totally failed now and forever.

80 per cent of cambodia is liberated for good. in the remaining 20 per cent, the traitorous regime is in a state of advanced decomposition and will never again be able to control the population, of which all social strata and different circles including the buddhist clergy are assaulting that regime of national treason.

in order to save the skin of that regime, u.s. imperialism has again sent in 50,000 mercenary forces from saigon and hundreds of aircraft of the u.s. air force against our p.a.f.n.l.c. but you can rest assured that our heroic fighters, because they are supported and aided by all the khmer people, will be able to continue their irresistible march towards the liberation of the last cities still under the control of the enemy, including phnom penh, and that, united as one man with the glorious and heroic people's armed forces of viet nam and laos and having the p.r.c. as our vast reliable rear, our p.a.f.n.l.c., under the banner of the n.u.f.c. and the leadership of the r.g.n.u.c., will win total victory over u.s. imperialism and its puppets and sweep

clean from the sacred soil of our indochina the armed forces of aggression of the u.s.a. and its satellites. the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c., whose second anniversary the government of the p.r.c. is celebrating tonight, with such a great, fraternal and warm friendship, will fully merit your confidence, your esteem, your support and your assistance, which are accorded us by the valiant people whom you solemnly represent in this noble capital of china, peking.

it is in these sentiments that i allow myself, together with my compatriots present here, to raise my glass and propose a toast

-- to the health, longevity and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung and madame,

-- to the health and longevity of his excellency premier chou en-lai and madame,

-- to the health of their excellencies the national civil and military authorities of the p.r.c. and mesdames,

-- to the health of their excellencies, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps,

-- to the health of all our hosts, friends, brothers and sisters present here,

-- to the greatness, prosperity and new great successes in all fields of national construction of the p.r.c.,

-- to the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity and indestructible unity of cambodia and china,

-- to the complete victory of the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples over u.s. imperialism and its valets and sub-valets, and

-- to the common victory of all the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, militarism and racism exclamation

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Young Socialist Federation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

a delegation of the young socialist federation of chile led by guido gomez palacios arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by shen chien, leading member of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned including hsieh ching-yi, hao liang, hsing jen-hsien and hsueh tuan, as well as more than one hundred young people of the chinese capital.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Deputy Premier Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 18, 1972)

egyptian deputy premier and minister of war and military production mohamed ahmed sadek received here this afternoon the visiting chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade. the deputy premier had a friendly talk with the chinese delegation.

earlier today, egyptian minister of industry, petroleum and mineral wealth yehia el malla met the chinese delegation.

chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to egypt, was present on both occasions.

Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Reciprocal Reception in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 18, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, gave a reciprocal reception in the chinese embassy here this evening.

attending the reception were: mohamed abdullah marzaban, egyptian deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade; fuad morsy, minister of supply and home trade; zakaria tewfik, chairman of the egyptian general organization for cotton; sherif lutfi, mohamed zulfikar, fuad el saraf, mohamoud sharabi, ahmed tolan and mohamed riad salama, under-secretaries of the ministry of economy and foreign trade; hamid habeb, under-secretary of the ministry of industry, petroleum and mineral wealth; abdul moneim sheanawy, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry; hassan ashmawi, secretary general of the egypt-china friendship association; and other senior officials and responsible personages of egyptian economic circles.

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min was also present on the occasion.

speaking at the reception, both the chinese minister and the egyptian deputy premier expressed their wishes for the further development of the economic cooperation between the two governments and the strengthening of the friendship and unity between the two peoples on the basis of the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Dutch Film Director Joris Ivens and French Film Worker Marceline Loridan Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host organization and other organizations concerned, including ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, ting chiao and hu hung-fan.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

the hungarian government trade delegation led by tordai jeno, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for the democratic republic of viet nam by plane today after concluding its visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned peng kuang-wei, wang pin, cheng to-pin, wi shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, and simon ferenc, commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Civil Aviation Technical Group Concludes Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Mar. 19, 1972)

a chinese civil aviation technical group led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left tehran today after a 5-day visit to iran.

seeing the group off at the airport was j. abolmaali, deputy director of the department general of civil aviation of iran.

present at the airport were also wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tehran, and pi yi-ming, commercial counsellor of the embassy.

during its stay in iran, the group was honoured at receptions given separately by iran's foreign ministry, department general of civil aviation, the iran air corporation and the chinese embassy. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the receptions.

the chinese technical group arrived here on march 14.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Democratic People's Republic to Other Countries Stops Over in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

a delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to other countries led by li min su, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and a department head of the central committee, arrived here today en route to other countries. members of the delegation include pak jong guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, and chin jong guk, counsellor of the korean foreign ministry.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including shen chien, chang shang-ming, tsao ke-chiang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

on hand were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the korean democratic people's republic to china, and li jae oil, minister-counsellor, jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was also present.

Korean Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet this evening in honour of all members of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by li min su, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and a department head of the central committee.

present at the banquet were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including jen yun-chung, chang shang-ming, tsao ke-chiang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

keng piao and li min su spoke at the banquet, which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they hoped that the profound friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea would continue to be strengthened and developed.

Delegation of Korean Democratic People's Republic Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1972)

the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by li min su, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and a department head of the central committee, left peking by air this morning after a stop over here on its way to other countries.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were:

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including shen chien, chang shang-ming, tsao ke-chiang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng;

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy here; and

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Fetes Chairman Arafat and PLO Delegation

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Mar. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei gave a dinner at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.), and the p.l.o. delegation led by him now visiting iraq.

the host and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the dinner.

CHINA AND US

Well-Known American Medical Writer Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1972)

well-known american medical writer charles flato arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

greeting him at the airport were representatives of the host association and medical circles in the chinese capital, including hsu shou-jen and chang wei-hsun.

present were frank coe and sol adler, friends of charles flato.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE